CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28804—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	J. E. Jephson	29th July.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. MEDINA	4906	800	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th ,,
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1300	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th ,,
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.L. CATHAY	2305	500	A. Symons	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

July 28th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
August 11th.	,, 22nd.	November 3rd.
,, 25th.	October 6th.	,, 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
28th July. 23rd August. 20th Sept.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Walluschnigg	3,200	500	1st Augt.
ACHILLE	V. Gherzmann	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 23rd, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	27th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 27th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 31st July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 28th July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th July, 1892. Agents.

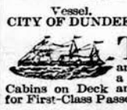
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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	2612	About 4th Aug.



THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1892.



CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.
PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.
WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
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BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR KEEPING CHEROOTS AND OTHER ARTICLES
That are affected by the damp of the Monsoon.

Size.....	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash ...Rs.	2-8	3-4	4-8	5-4	9-8 each.
Credit...Rs.	2-12	3-10	5-0	5-12	10-8 ,,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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THE MOST COMFORTABLE WATERPROOFS MADE.
H. & Co.'S VENTILATED CAPE COATS, FROM Rs. 16-10.
"The 1892" REGULATION CLOAK—BEST QUALITY.
"ALL SEAMS SEWN."
FROM Rs. 29-12.
HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.
TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.
A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed lexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm,
A useful and beautiful present, in handsome pluah case, for Rs. 70.
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STRONG AND DURABLE
UMBRELLAS.
GENT'S wear resisting Covers on Paragon Frames. A choice assortment of
NATURAL WOOD HANDLES.

Cash	Rs. 8	8	Rs. 10	8	Rs. 13	8 each.
Credit	Rs. 9	8	Rs. 12	0	Rs. 15	0 ,,

SILVER MOUNTED.

Cash	Rs. 18	0		Rs. 22	0	
Credit	Rs. 20	0		Rs. 24	8	

LADIES, a splendid assortment—

Cash	Rs. 7	8	Rs. 10	8	Rs. 12	8	Rs. 15	8 each.
Credit	Rs. 8	8	Rs. 12	0	Rs. 14	0	Rs. 17	8 ,,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
HATTERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' PETROLEUM HAIR WASH
is unequalled as a Hair Dresser, Preserver, and Producer; it causes the Hair to grow on bald spots by nourishing and vitalizing the capillaries. Its perfume is exquisite in fragrance, the Petroleum being first refined and its odour overcome.
Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

		Rs.	as.			Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full		3	0	6 Cabinet, Full		6	0
12 ,, ,,		5	0	12 ,, ,,		9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sundays.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 1 4
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PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.
SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.
For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
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FOR SLEEPLESSNESS, HEADACHE, AND OVERFATIGUE
TRY PHILLIP'S COCA WINE. It is a powerful BRAIN and NERVE RESTORER, an excellent TONIC, and is strongly recommended to all suffer. from DYSPEPSIA. Price Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
PHILLIPS & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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ABOUT 2 months back we were compelled to advertise an INCREASE in the PRICES of all our PIANOFORTES in consequence of the prevailing unfavourable Exchange, and we particularly regretted the enhancement in the case of the
EVER POPULAR
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTES,
Which have been FAVOURITES with the INDIAN PUBLIC for the last 40 YEARS.
We now have much pleasure in announcing that as Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE have voluntarily OFFERED TO MEET US HALF-WAY in bearing the LOSS occasioned by Exchange, in consideration of the LONG and EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE accorded them by the INDIAN PUBLIC during nearly HALF A CENTURY, we are able to place their instruments AGAIN before the PUBLIC at the OLD PRICES.
CASH, RS. 780.
12 months, Hire-purchase .....Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Hire-purchase .....Rs. 38 ,,
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, OF STUTTGART,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN BLOOD RENOVATOR
Cures Boils, Eruptions, Blotches, Ulcers, Scrofula, Scurvy, Abscesses, Tumours, Glandular Enlargements, and all Blood and Skin Affections. Price, Re. 1-4 per Bottle.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MONSOON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
ASSURANCE AGAINST CHILLS.
PURE UNDYED NATURAL WOOL

VESTS.	PANTS.	HALF-HOSE.
3 for Rs. 15 Cash.	3 for Rs. 18 Cash.	½ doz. for Rs. 7-8 Cash.

SIZE OF CHEST, WAIST, AND LENGTH OF FOOT REQUIRED.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
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UNADULTERATED,
PURE AND WHOLESOME.
1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
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9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS
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11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 51 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARMANDE FRERES.
CHAMPAGNE.
CUVEE RESERVEE
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently arrived.
One dozen, Quarts..... Rs. 36
One dozen, Pints..... ,, 20
APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & Co.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28. "H.R." (Highlander label) Rs. 21, "C. E. R." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rts. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, rts. Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

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LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
,, 49-50 Parliament Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected,
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
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LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN AT THE TOWN HALL THIS EVENING, JULY 26TH, AT 9-15 P. M.

PART I.

1. Organ Solos ... { Adagio from Quartette in G. Minor .... Spohr. / Prelude and Fugue in E. Minor .... Bach. } MR. G. R. JOHNSTON.
2. Song .... "Waiting" .... Millard. MISS WALLER.
3. Song .... "Le Vallon" .... Gounod. MR. BASIL SCOTT.
4. Songs .... { "Mein Herz" / "The Water Mill" } E. A. Bracken. MRS. YELD.
5. Piano Solo ...... { "Ländler" / "Gavotte und Musette" } .... Raff. MR. T. S. HAMILTON.

PART II.

Sacred Cantata ...... "Lauda Sion" .... Mendelssohn. FOR SOLI AND CHORUS.

SOLOISTS:—

Soprano...Miss N. Tudball Contralto..Miss Carpenter.
Tenor ......Mr. Reddie. Bass ....Surgeon-Major Yeld.
Organ........Mr. Johnston Hon. Conductor......Mr. Nixon.

Seats can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats........Rs. 3. Admittance.....Rs. 2.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "AFGHAN" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, July 25, 1892.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Baths on TUESDAY, the 2nd August, at 5 P. M., for the purpose of FILLING VACANCIES on the Board of Directors and appointing an Honorary Secretary.
25th July 1892.

CHUBB'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON KEY BOXES.

Size 10" by 7" by 5."

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of PUNAMCHAND KHUSHALCHAND trading in Bombay under the name, style and firm of KHUSHALCHAND PUNAMCHAND, by his Goomasta Rewamal Ruttonchand, at Jeypore and Kisongud under the name of KHUSHALCHAND PUNAMCHAND, at Beawar under the name of Punamchand Parekh, at Barelly under the name of Punamchand Amerchand, and at Bhopal under the name of Ganeshdas Amerchand; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of FAKIRCHAND BAWACHAND, trading under the name and style of BAWACHAND FAKIRCHAND, by his MUNIM RATTONCHAND SANTOOKCHAND, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Ruttonchand Santookchand, was filed in this Honourable Court on the First Day of June last; and whereas the said Punamchand Khushalchand had been that day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this Twentieth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two.

C. W. L. JACKSON, Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 23rd day of July, 1892.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b c d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FOR SALE.

MOORE & CO.'S

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.

WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.

Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

MERGIN PEARL FISHERY.

TO BE SOLD at the Deputy Commissioner's Court House, Mergin, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Sole Right to obtaining Pearls and Pearl-Shells, otherwise called Mother-of-Pearl and Beche-de-Mere, on the banks of the Mergin Archipelago.

The banks will be sold in 5 Blocks separately or collectively to suit purchasers for 3 years commencing from 1st September, 1892.

The right to refuse any bid is expressly reserved.

Lessees will not be allowed to sub-let their leases without special sanction.

One quarter of annual amount of Purchase Money to be paid on day of Auction, and security to be given for due payment of balance in quarterly instalments.

Authorized Agents must attend sale in person. Bids by letter or telegram will not be accepted.

Further particulars to be obtained at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mergin, Lower Burma.

H. G. BATTEN, Deputy Commissioner, Mergin.
Mergin, Deputy Commissioner's Office, the 8th July, 1892.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING AGAINST the ESTATE of HENRY CURWEN, late a Part Proprietor of the *Times of India* and Editor of the *Time of India*, who died at Sea on the 22nd February, 1892, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted on the 19th July, 1892, to the Undersigned, Charles Edward Kane, are hereby required to SEND in their CLAIMS to the said Administrator, at his Office, *Times of India* Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Estate will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which such Notice has been given.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the Deceased, or HAVING PROPERTY of his in their hands, are required to pay their DEBTS and HAND OVER such Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this Twentieth Day of July, 1892.

C. E. KANE.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,
AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NOTICE.
ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

"IT is the duty of every JUDICIAL OFFICER to record his PROCEEDINGS in LEGIBLE HANDWRITING," *vide* order by the Bombay High Court in the Local Papers of July 13th, 1892.

Why not master the Scientific Art of Shorthand as Mr. JUSTICE BARNES, the new English Judge, has done, and record your notes with verbal rapidity, and then have them transcribed on he Type-writer?

☞ THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.,
13, HORNBY ROW,
Teach Shorthand and Type-writing, and supply Typists.
"Progress, the order of the day!"

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 425. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 31st inst. at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES, For Self and Co-Trustees.

MRS. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

CAN BE CONSULTED AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
CONSULTATION FEE, Rs. 2.
CONVEYANCE WILL BE PAID FOR BY PATIENTS IF CONSULTED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

The highest references will be furnished, if required, from the Leading Physicians of London, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

167, Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle, Bombay.
Railway Station: "Mahaluxmi," B. B. and C. I. Railway.

URHUJ,

THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.

URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system: removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEART-BURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Re. 1-8 per box, including Postage.—Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to

MADAME DUBOIS, Jubulpore, C. P.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION SARSAPARILLA.

THIS Preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per Phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 497, High Holborn, LONDON.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.........Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital .... " 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months..............4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months..............4 " "
3 Months..............3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN, Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON, Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Annual Order, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year [illegible] English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY "BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money, the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

INSURANCES.

SEND FOR SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891) OF THE ORIENTAL LIFE O[illegible]

A Record of Substantia[illegible]
NEW BUSINESS DUR[illegible]
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. [illegible]
FUNDS INCREASED LAST [illegible]
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
" 1880 ....£833,078
" 1885 ....£966,107
" 1891 ....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to... £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881..........£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886..........£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
Annual Bonuses. Economy of Management.

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

53 BONUSES have been declared, and the average return in actual Cash has exceeded Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium. No other office in India can show such a result.

A BONUS POLICY in this Society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,052½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	nil
Silver Share ..	—	—	—	—	"

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	20½ / 300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	10	135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 / 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	32½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg ..	400	250	—	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	150	500	500	50	455
Hingoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	138¾ / 475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	515
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	300	580	500	63	503 / 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	465
Munmar M ...	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	237½
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	680
New Indian ..	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	127½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon........	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	980

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad ..	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	480
Anglo-Indian..	1,345	100	100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United........	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	800	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld......	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India..	1,000	500	500	40	1170
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1085
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill........	14,000	700	700	12½	635
Cooria Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	465
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	665
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Gordon Mills..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Hingunghat Mill........	798	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs ..	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1085
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	310
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co ..	400	250	250	Nil.	340
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Leopold........	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	188
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidass Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,127½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500 no n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,527½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,775
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,569	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	660 x l
Oriental........	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1240
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon........	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,290
Soonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	30	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld...	1,300	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	515
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	5300	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown........	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile ..	5,000	100	100	10	95 xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited..	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no n
Bombay Fire Insurance.....	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation..	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,200
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,050
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs 25	880xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	1?
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	312
Kurrachee Landing....	500	500	300	30	130
Kaharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	86
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	185
Oriental Loan..	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr.ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co........	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	1250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. .. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	850
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co...	3,200	25	2	Re. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-5	Nominal.
China Leaf	"	24-9	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-6	"
Do. do. new	"	24-2	
Australia do.	"	25	
Bombay do.	"	25	
English Sovereigns	"	15-13	
Do. Drazoes	"	15-11	
Bar Silver 17 Betternoss	"	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	205	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Rohilla (s), from Shanghai. Yesterday :—Kt. of St. John (s), from Cardiff ; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJEE'S ELECTION.—The name of Mr. Pranjivandas Culliandas was inadvertently omitted from the list of those present at the public meeting, held on Saturday, in honour of Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee's election as a Member of Parliament.

SARASWATI ALAYA, GIRGAUM.—There will be a debate this evening, at 6-30 p.m., in the Saraswati Alaya. The meeting is open to the public. Subject : "Advantage or Disadvantage of the Representative Government."

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Last Sunday, A Hindoo girl, named Deewali, about five years of age, residing at Northbrook Street, while looking out of a window overbalanced herself and fell down on the street from a height of about twelve feet. She sustained some injury to her head, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck	Suppe.
Gavotte	La Petite Marquisa	Desmarquoy.
Song	By the Fountain	Adams.
Valse	The Sultana	P. Bucalossi.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan.
Quadrille	La Mascotte	O. Metra.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AUDACIOUS BURGLARS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dhondoo Mahar and two others, described as Kattiawar coolies, were brought up by Inspector Briscoe on a charge of attempted house-breaking, on Sunday morning. The evidence showed the culprits attempted to gain an entrance into the house of a tailor, named Khudabux Shaik Jewa, of Ardeshir Dadi Street, by making a hole in the wall. They were, however, observed by a policeman and subsequently arrested. The Magistrate declared them guilty, and sentenced each of them to undergo rigorous imprisonment, for four months.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday morning, held an inquiry, at the J. J. Hospital, into the circumstances, touching the death of a Hindoo woman, named Seeta, aged 22. The deceased had been married to a cultivator who resided in his native country. She came to Bombay about fourteen months ago, and led a bad life. Last Sunday night she was found lying in an unconscious state on the verandah of a Borah, residing at Doongri Street. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after. The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital stated that he found the deceased in an unconscious state when she was admitted into the hospital. He was of opinion that death was caused from opium poisoning. The jury recorded a verdict of suicide from opium.

CALLED TO THE BAR.—The friends in Brighton of Mr. Philip R. Valladares will be gratified to know that he was called to the Bar, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. On his coming to England *The Bombay Gazette* wrote of him as an active and zealous member of the East Indian community, and added, "Besides being actively engaged in writing for the Press, Mr. Valladares has done much good in connection with the Literary Society at Bandora, which by the way, owes its origin to him. The general esteem in which he is held was testified to by the complimentary speeches, which were made at the annual general meeting of the Club, on which occasion he was also presented with a life-membership. Mr. Valladares goes to London to qualify himself for the Bar, and we trust ere long the Bombay East Indian community will have the satisfaction of hailing the first East Indian barrister." This hope, so kindly expressed, is now likely to be realised, and Mr. Valladares's friends in the East will be glad to know that here in England, as in Bombay, he has won much good-will, and that his career will be watched with interest and the best of good wishes.—*The Brighton Herald.*

DISHONEST LODGERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Moore brought up two Hindoo mendicants, named Laxuman Narayan Juggonath, aged 25, and Savanarayan Juggonath, aged 23, on a charge of theft of cash and wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 53-8, belonging to Shewdayal Omrao, a servant in Sunkersett's temple, at Tardeo. The accused lived in a room at the temple. On 14th May last the complainant went out on business, leaving the keys of his room in charge of the accused. On returning he found his door open, and the cash and wearing apparel missing from a box, which had been forced open. The two accused were not to be found. He informed the police about the matter. After some trouble the accused were traced to Rai Bareily, and arrested there a week ago. The wearing apparel and Rs. 11 were found with them and they were brought down to Bombay on Sunday morning. The accused pleaded guilty. The second accused said that the first forced open the box and committed the theft, in which he also shared. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to six months' and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF GEMS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Dewsey Ananji and Wurjlal Hirji, Kattiawaris, were charged by Inspector Nolan with theft of a number of pearls of the value of Rs. 4,000, and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The ornaments were the property of Motilal Memulchund, a pearl merchant of Baroda, and from the information the police obtained on the 18th instant inquiries were set on foot by the prosecuting officer regarding the prisoners who were selling the gems under very suspicious circumstances. On the 19th instant a telegram was received by the son-in-law of the complainant confirming the theft, and the accused were subsequently arrested at Pydhownie in a boarding-house. A sum of Rs. 1,945 was made over to the police by the house-keeper, who said he had received it from the two lodgers on the 16th instant, after the pearls were sold. When the persons of the accused were searched Rs. 49-0-9 were found, together with gold and silver ornaments. It was further ascertained that the pearls, which were all recovered, were sold to four merchants for a sum of Rs. 2,480-14-3. The prisoners, who denied the charge, were convicted, and each of them sentenced to undergo hard labour for two years.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* THE HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.

THE following are the correct scores of the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindoo Cricket Club, which was played on Saturday :—

HINDOO C. CLUB.

M T Merchant, run out	3
N G Jayker, st Carnegy, b Steele	0
H R Bunda, b Raikes	13
D M Chonker, run out	3
G R Kirtikar, st Carnegy, b Raikes	23
R Vyawaharker, c Gallwey, b Steele	4
G N Bhandare, c Walpole, b Raikes	28
N V Gosavi, b Steele	8
B P Kale, b Raikes	12
L B Patker, not out	4
M L Kerker, c and b Raikes	4
Extras	8
Total...	110

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steele	85	40	3	4
Raikes	101	31	8	4
Donaldson	25	13	1	0
Macbeth	30	18	0	0

GYMKHANA.

W E Donaldson, b Kale	6
Wheater, b Chonker	3
J B K Macbeth, b Kale	13
E E Steele, c Patker	18
W Ruck Keene, b Patker	0
C G Carnegy, b Patker	7
E B Raikes, not out	20
Capt Smith, b Patker	10
C St Paul, b Patker	0
A Walpole, not out	0
Payne Gallwey, to bat,	
Extras	3
Total...	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chonker	65	35	2	1
Kale	65	26	1	2
Patker	60	15	4	5

THE monument to Christopher Columbus, which the Italian residents in the United States propose to erect in New York, is almost completed. It has been executed in Rome from the designs of Signor Gaetano Russo. When set up in the Central Park it will stand 77 feet high.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.

AN ADMIRALTY SUIT.

HAJI ABDOOLA HAJI ELIAS VS. THE S. S. DECCAN AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit instituted by the plaintiff, the owner of the pattimar Sooltani, to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the loss of his craft, said to have been run down and sunk in the Bombay harbour, on the night of the 31st October, 1891, by the steamer Deccan. The hearing was concluded yesterday.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. M.N. Saklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants being represented by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac continued his address in reply on behalf of the plaintiff. It was, he said, a suggestion of the plaintiff that the Deccan did not steer properly on the night of the 31st October, and the learned counsel dwelt on the difficulty that was in the plaintiff's way in proving this point. They had the contradictory evidence of Mr. Watt, the pilot, who, in the Police Court, had stated the vessel did not answer her helm ; but in this Court had attempted to qualify that statement by mentioning that the vessel was "Smelling the mud." Mr. Laythorpe, another pilot, had stated that any vesel ought to steer correctly if she had one foot of water under her hull. Mr. Rivett-Carnac urged that, assuming from the evidence of Mr. Walke that there was 27 feet of water in the channel, and bearing in mind that the vessel was drawing only 25 feet, they had it that there was two feet of water under her hull, which was amply sufficient for the free steering of the vessel. The evidence of the pilot sufficiently showed that the Deccan failed to answer her helm, while Messrs. Walke and Avent had deposed to her not steering a proper course.

The Judge : Mr. Watt said the vessel came round on her port helm, but very slowly.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac contended that the pilot's orders, given in quick succession, "port, port, hard aport," showed clearly that the vessel was not answering her helm in a proper manner.

The Judge : Were there any lights on board the steamer which Messr. Walke and Avent could have seen, they not being able to see her side lights, by which they could judge of the course the vessel steered ?

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said the cabin lights might have been seen, but anyhow the hull of the Deccan could have been made out by means of the rays of the dock gate lights, which threw strong rays over the channel, and lit up the waterway for a considerable distance. Referring to Mr. Watt's report that he could see the red, white, and green lights of the Prince's Dock after the collision, the learned counsel said that it was impossible for the pilot to have seen all the three lights at once. In the same report, the pilot, the captain, and the chief officer had admitted that the vessel "did not obey her port helm." The plaintiff's contention was that the cause of the vessel not steering properly was that the hand gear was not as effective as it should have been. The pilot had stated that the Deccan was prevented from steering correctly by the Cross Island eddy. The learned counsel urged this was trying to help the owners of the Deccan who had been hard-pressed for an excuse. The vessel, being on her port helm, would have been assisted on her course by any eddy that might have been coming round the island. The learned counsel argued it was most improper on the part of the pilot to have allowed the captain to have filled in the "pilots report," which should have been an independent statement of the pilot, who later on had, in company with the officers of the ship, made out the garbled report in which they tried, after a consultation, to get out of the trouble of having run down the pattimar by attempting to prove that, at the time of the occurrence, they were right in the centre of the channel. It was to the interest of all those on board the Deccan to try to get rid of the blame attachable to the running down of the pattimar by making up a concocted report ; but it was difficult to understand why the pilot had joined issue with those on board the Deccan. The defendant had failed to prove that a good look-out was kept, the evidence on that point being of the most meagre description. It was to be borne in mind that, even had the pattimar been lying in the proper anchorage among other pattimars without a light, that was no reason for the steamer being allowed to run her down.

The Judge : If the statutory regulation as regards lights was not carried out, it would affect the question of damages.

Mr. Rivet-Carnac asked whether, supposing the vessel was lying among other pattimars, and had no light, and was run down by the steamer, would the Court hold that she was entitled to recover only half damages.

The Judge : That is the ruling in other cases.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said Mr. Walke, in his evidence, had stated that the Deccan ran right in among a number of pattimars, so that it was quite a matter of chance whether the steamer ran into the Sooltani or one of the other craft. The learned counsel referred to a number of cases bearing on the points at issue, and urged that the defendant had not proved that a proper look-out had been kept, or that the steering gear had worked properly.

Mr. Inverarity, at this stage, was granted permission to call some evidence to prove that the officers and crew had been lost in the Deccan.

His Lordship said he would take time to consider his decision.

DISMISSAL OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.

DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA VS. COWASJEE DADABHOY AND ANOTHER.

THIS was the argument of a rule nisi, issued at the instance of the plaintiff on the 18th May 1892, requiring the defendants, the managers of the Cowasjee Byramjee fire-temple, situated in Churney-road, to show cause why they should not be restrained from dismissing, or attempting to dismiss, Dastoor Cursetjee Bejonjee from his office of Dustoor or high priest of the fire-temple, and why they should not be restrained from interfering with the Dustoor in the performance of his duties in connection with the fire-temple. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared on behalf of the defendants to argue against the rule. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff in support of the rule.

Mr. Jardine said, after reading the rule nisi, that the Court had been asked to perform many peculiar duties, but the duty which the plaintiff asked it to perform, was perhaps the most singular, for it related to the appointment of high priests of a fire-temple. At that rate, said the learned counsel, the Court might be asked to enquire as to the appointment of priests for life or otherwise. The defendants had dismissed the high priest of their fire-temple, of which they had the sole control as managers. The plaintiff said he was the surviving trustee of the temple, having been appointed to the office by a deed-poll, and that he, and not the defendants, had the power of appointing the high priest vested in him. It appeared that the Dustoor Cursetjee Bejonjee, without the knowledge or consent of the defendants, dismissed a priest, named Nuserwanjee Sorabjee, a "boi-denar," who approached the sacred fire and fed it with sandalwood by day and by night, and who was said to be leading a dissolute life. The defendants contended that the high priest had no power to dismiss the "boi-denar," and they remonstrated with him ; but instead of heeding their remonstrance, he took up an attitude of defiance. The plaintiff set himself up as the champion of the Dustoor, contending that the act of Cursetjee Bejonjee was quite proper and ought to be upheld. The defendants, on the other hand, urged that the deed-poll was made long after the establishment of the fire-temple, and that the plaintiff was not a trustee of the temple at all with any of the powers he claimed, but was only appointed to see to a proper management of the ordinary affairs of the temple. There was nothing to show that plaintiff accepted the office of trustee or that he was ever recognised as such. The defendants had always exercised the right of appointing the Dustoor. Cursetjee Bejonjee had removed the "boi-denar" from feelings of spite and ill-will to him without the consent and against the desire of the defendants, to whom he had been grossly insubordinate and disobedient. He had for some time been wilfully disrespectful to their authority which he had set at defiance in numerous instances. As matters stood at present the defendants found it impossible to work in harmony with him. Mr. Jardine said he thought the Court could scarcely interfere in matters of this kind.

After a hint from his Lordship that the rule might stand over till the hearing, to which the parties had no serious objection, it was ordered that the rule should stand over till the hearing, which is to be accelerated, without prejudice to the respective rights of the parties. The interim injunction is to continue, and costs are to be costs in the cause.

MR. DAVID SHEEHY, ex-M.P. for Galway, arrived in Waterford on the 2nd ult. to pursue his candidature in the anti-Parnellite interest. He attempted to address a meeting from his committee rooms, but was prevented being heard by large crowds of Parnellites, with bands and whistles. At a rather late hour of the night, when returning to his hotel under a large escort of police, and accompanied by several Catholic clergymen, he was seriously assaulted, and with difficulty reached his lodgings, where he was medically attended. The priests and other friends of Mr. Sheehy were hustled about and their hats smashed. Some arrests have been made.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT TO MERCHANTS.

SIR EDWARD BATES & CO. VS DHARAMSEY MUNCHAND & CO.

JUDGMENT was yesterday given by his Honour in this case, in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,740-5-9, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs on account of the defendants' failure to ship goods on board the ship. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Anderson, with Mr. Rustomjee Patel, represented the defendants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said : In this case the plaintiffs sue the defendants to recover Rs. 1,740-5-3, as damages sustained by them in consequence of the defendants' failure to ship 555 tons of seeds, wheat, and (or) cotton, according to their contract of the 29th February, 1892. There is no dispute as to the facts of the case, which are shortly as follows :—By a shipping order, dated the 29th February, 1892, (Ex. A) the defendants undertook to ship by any Bates line steamer bound for Liverpool 555 tons seeds, wheat, and (or) cotton "May Shipment," freight at 20s. 6d. per ton. The shipping order contained (inter alia) this further clause: "Cargo to be ready for shipment at berth in Dock or alongside in harbour if required 'on or before the fourth day from notice.' Full freight to be charged on any portion not shipped." On the 26th April, 1892, the plaintiffs by their memo. (Ex. B) with reference to the said shipping order declared the s.s. Imaum. By their notice, dated the 29th April, 1892, the plaintiffs required the defendants to send their cargo for Liverpool for the s.s. Imaum to the Dock "in terms of shipping order No. 109 for 555 tons seeds, wheat, and (or) cotton, dated 29th June, 1892 ; the time of shipment of which expires on the 2nd May, 1892." On the same day the defendants wrote declining to receive any notice before the 1st May, to which the plaintiffs replied that the notice was quite in order. The defendants again wrote on the 30th April, maintaining that, according to common sense and local custom, a shipping order for May shipment with four days' notice could not expire before 5th May, and declining to receive a notice on any other terms. The plaintiffs, on 30th April, replied that if the defendants did not comply they would re-let and hold them answerable. On the 2nd May the defendants wrote again, returning the notice, and calling attention to the date of the shipping order as stated therein, 29th June, 1892, and declining to accept the notice as given. The defendants again wrote on the 3rd May, refusing to regard the notice of 29th April as a good notice. The plaintiffs accordingly on the 4th May re-let the 555 tons at 16s. 6d., and gave the defendants notice of their having done so. On the 11th May the plaintiffs demanded payment of the difference, and that amount not being paid they have accordingly filed this suit. The sole question for consideration in this case (which is doubtless a question of considerable importance to the mercantile community of Bombay) is whether the notice referred to above was a good and sufficient notice in terms of the said shipping order. The defences raised on behalf of the defendant at different stages of the case as to the notice were three in number :—(1) That there had been no proper notice under the shipping order. (2) That the notice was bad under the custom prevailing in Bombay. (3) That the notice was too short, and should have been given till the 3rd May. It may be convenient to dispose of the last defence first. It is true that the notice states that the time of shipment expires on the 2nd May. This was no doubt an error, as the shipping order says "on or before the fourth day from notice" and from the 29th April to the 2nd May is only three days. The error probably arose from the figure "4th" in the shipping order having originally stood as "3rd." It is to be remarked that no objection was taken by the defendants to this in the correspondence, nor indeed at the hearing until after the examination of the first witness for the defendants. Moreover, when taken, the objection was not pressed. I do not think that the words in the notice could in any case be regarded as anything more than a mere expression of opinion on the part of the writer, and as such not affecting the contract between the parties. With regard to the first defence, it was argued on behalf of the defendants that the notice must be given in the month of shipment, that if the contract be for May shipment with four days' notice, all the days must be in May, otherwise the shipper is at the mercy of the ship-owner, who may, by mistake or otherwise, ship in April. The fallacy of this argument, is, I think, apparent. First it assumes that the ship-owner, who has contrated to put the goods on board in May, will, if he can, break his contract and ship in April. There is no reason for such assumption, and the ship-owner by so doing would render himself liable to an action for damages for breach of contract. Secondly the effect of the defendants' contention, if supported, would be very materially to alter the original contract between the parties, which was for "May shipment." It was conceded by the defendants' counsel that in a contract for May shipment the ship-owner may ship the goods on any day from the 1st to the 31st May inclusive. If, however, the defendants' argument were correct, and no notice could be given till 1st May, the effect would be to curtail the right of the ship-owner by the number of days for which notice was given—e.g., in this case it would be impossible for him to ship during the first four days of May. In mercantile contracts of this nature full force should be given to all the stipulations of the contract, so far as possible, and it would be very dangerous, I think, to hold that such a plain expresion as "May shipment" meant something considerably less than what the actual words imply. With regard to the second defence, that the notice is bad according to the custom in Bombay, it was not at first stated what the custom was. When, however, the plaintiffs' attorney objected to any evidence being given as to a custom which had not been specifically alleged, the defendants' counsel stated that the custom which he proposed to prove was "that in Bombay it is customary in contracts for (say) May shipment to have so many days' notice, those days being entirely in May." The witnesses for the defendants were then called, but they did not at all prove any such custom as that alleged by the defendants. Their evidence went to show that a notice may be given at any time, but that the shipper must have so many days in the month of shipment during which to get his cargo ready for shipment. On this evidence I am of opinion that the defendants' contention must fail, for this reason : viz.—that the whole of their defence was based on the insufficiency of the notice, whether on the ground of custom or otherwise. The evidence of their witnesses showed conclusively that the notice was in itself good. Further it is to be remarked that had the defendants accepted the notice (which according to the evidence of their witnesses, they would be bound to do) they would, as a matter of fact, have had at least four days in May to have prepared their cargo for shipment, as it appeared that Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., under a precisely similar notice, were shipping up till the 4th May, and the steamer did not actually sail until the 6th May. Under these circumstances it is really unnecessary for me to decide whether or not the custom actually spoken to by the defendants' witnesses was or was not proved. To prevent any misapprehension, however, I may state that in my opinion it was not so proved. From what the gentlemen who were called stated it is evident that in contracts for such and such a month shipment, it has been usual for shippers to claim and for ship-owners to allow so many days in the month for getting the cargo ready, but it does not necessarily follow that such claim can be made as of right, or that the custom has the force of law. Except in two cases alluded to by Mr. Beaufort (the particulars of which were not given) no dispute as to the point seems to have taken place, and it is unlikely that the point should be often raised. As Mr. Lang said : "I never new an instance of its being run so fine." In conclusion, I may add that in my opinion the term of the shipping order appeared to be perfectly plain. The distinction must, I think, be drawn between the terms "shipment" and "cargo" to be ready for shipment," and I fail to see that it could be in any way unreasonable or prejudicial to the defendants to require them to get their cargo ready for shipment in April, when the actual shipment was to be early in May. The amount of damages was not seriously disputed by the defendants at the hearing. I therefore pass a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, for Rs. 1,740-5-3, and costs and certify their professional costs at Rs. 51. As the defendants' counsel requested me to state a case for the opinion of the High Court, my judgment will be contingent on such opinion. The defendants must deposit in court the full amount of the decree with Rs. 50 to meet the costs of reference on or before Friday, 29th July.

(Before MR. HORMASJI DADABHOY, 4th JUDGE).

AN IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.

RITCHIE STEUART & CO. VS. GOVERDHANDAS HEERACHAND.

MR. BROWN, of Messrs Brown and Moir, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. D.D. Davar, barrister-at-law, represented the defendant.

In this case the plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 540-14-9, being the amount of damages done to the plaintiffs by the defendant having failed to take delivery of 25 bundles of copper sheets which were ordered from England through the plaintiff's firm. The plaintiffs, at the time of filing the suit, had obtained an attachment before judgment on the goods in the defendant's shop, on the strength of an affidavit made by a broker named Muggon Sakulchand, who stated that about a fortnight ago, the defendant had goods worth about Rs. 4,000 in his shop, but on service of notice by the plaintiff's solicitors, the goods were being removed from the shop, and there were hardly goods valued at Rs. 1,000 in the shop, and that the defendant had removed some of his goods to Mahim. On the plaintiffs bringing an att... judgment on the goods in the shop, ... at once paid the amount in the Cou...

Mr. Davar contended that his ... bound to take delivery of the goods, ... not of February shipment, as stipula... dent, as the "Austin Hall," by w... arrived here, sailed from Birkenhea... March last, according to his client... Mr. Brown, for the plaintiff, produce... dated 23rd February, 1892, and agr... the goods were put on board in F... must be held to be February shipme... steamer did not sail till the 4th of next month.

Mr. Davar, taking the next plaint with regard to the attachment before judgment, contended that it was a scandalous misuse of the process of the Court, adopted by the plaintiffs. The broker Maggon, had disputes with the defendant and had made a false affidavit. The counsel further stated that he had in his hand affidavits made by a dozen neighbouring merchants in the same business in reply to the broker's affidavit. Those affidavits would go to shows that his client was a merchant of good credit and standing. The defendant said that during the last six months he never had less than Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 worth of goods, that he had nearly Rs. 3,600 worth of copper in the hands of artisans in Bombay and Harnai. Besides that he owned a house worth about Rs. 10,000 at Ahmednagur, and was a part proprietor of a ginning factory at Oomrawuttee.

Mr. Brown called in the plaintiff's salesman, who stated that the defendant had represented himself to be without means to take delivery of even a single sheet of copper.

His Honour, after hearing the arguments on both sides, said he must hold that the goods were of February shipment, and the plaintiffs were, therefore, entitled to a decree ; but he stated that there was another matter, in respect of which the defendant's counsel had raised serious contention, and in dealing with that matter, he (the Judge) must say that he was satisfied that the attachment before judgment was obtained on totally insufficient grounds, and the allegations and suggestions made in the brokers affidavit were wholly incorrect. His Honour was of opinion, that the broker well knew the position of the defendant and with all that made those allegations from motives with which this Court then had nothing to do. It was sufficient to say that the plaintiffs having adopted this course, and made an application on the strength of that affidavit, they must bear the consequences. Under those circumstances, he passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 540-4-9, but ordered the plaintiffs to pay to the defendant Rs. 60 as compensation for having levied the attachment against his goods in the shop. Mr. Brown then applied for his professional costs, which were refused.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain J A Magenis, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Afghan, 1,439 tons, Captain T Golding, arrived in har bour on the 24th instant from London via Karachi, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE s s Kt, of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain A J H Billett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (30th June), with a cargo of 3,741 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D Balduino, Captain G B Gavino, sailing to-day :—For Genoa—Mr G Kuzelman and 3 deck passengers. For Alexandria—Mr H Lewis. For Port Said—1 deck passenger.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,174 tons, Captain J F Jephson, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Hong Kong—Mr Allibhoy Rajanbhoy. From Singapore—Mr and Mrs Bishop. From Colombo—Mrs Valentine and two Infants, Mr Valentine and Mr K Dixon. From Sydney—Col Merriman. From Melbourne,—Mr E Morean, Mr J Bishop and Mr Hardwicke. From Adelaide—Mr and Mrs Sharpe and 2 children and Miss Sharpe. From different ports—13 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Afghan	1439	Golding........	A	M Mackenzie & Co
" Ibo	1533	Da Costa	G	V Ebrahim & Co
H M I M S Magdala		....	H J	Government
S.S. Urbino........	1543	Kerr	K	F Muir & Co
" Brahmani ...	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
" Caradale	2269	Dickman	O	W & A Graham & Co
" Trewidden...	1682	Stiven	P	Cursetji & Eduiji
" Michigan	1936	Lowery	Q	K Nixon & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Persia	2517	Hutchison ...	2	W & A Graham & Co
" D. Balduino.	3014	Gavino	3	F Branchi
" Cathay	1873	Symons	4	P & O S N Co
" Orion	1760	Wallushnigg	7	A Lloyd's S N Co
" Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	9	E Bates & Co
" Methley Hall	2182	Buck	12	E Bates & Co
" Emir	2620	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.
" Aston Hall ..	2254	McFee	15	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H D Kuphus........	948-71	B P Trust
H B Snipe	305	do.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Rohilla (s)	Jephson	Shanghai, July 2.
25	Kt. of St. John (s)...	Billett	Cardiff, June 30.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone...	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer D. Balduino, Gavino, for Genoa.
" Landaura, Magenis, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Trewidden, for Antwerp.
" Arabia, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
11	Purulia s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
13	Altonower s	Murray	London via Bombay.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
	Darlington s	Gibb	Bombay.
15	Rowtor s	King	Port Said.
16	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
	Afghan s	Golding	London.
18	Rufford Hall s	Fowler	Liverpool via Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
12	Purulia s	Gillett	Bombay.
13	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
15	Altonower s	Murray	Pondicherry.
16	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
	Miako sp	Ellis	(Destination will be given hereafter.)
18	Darlington s	Gibb	Port Said.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. St. Hubert, McPherson, B. Durant & Co., for Amsterdam.
" Arara, McKinlay, W Cooper & Co., for Liverpool.
" Rowtor, King, A McHinch & Co., for Hull.
" Afghan, Golding, M Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
" Rufford Hall, Fowler, Sir C Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Methley Hall s—5 casks crockery, E Peermahomed ; 2 packages provisions, &c, Treacher and Co.
FROM HULL.
Congo s—6 bales brown paper, E Rolfsen and Co.
Urbino s—12 packages colour, C Rajbhoy and Co ; 8 packages phenyle, &c, Phillips and Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Braunfels s—6 cases polished plate glass, T Jiwajee.
FROM GENOA.
D Balduino s—5 cases colour, Esmail Hajee.
FROM MARSEILLES.
D Balduino s—100 casks yellow ochre, T M Taskhan ; 60 casks yellow ochre, K Mooljee and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Amphitrite s—3 cases blotting paper, M Latiffjee.
Orion s—40 bales writing and printing papers, K Abdoolhoosen ; 9 cases lamps, C Nanjee ; 52 cases glassware, F Bharmul ; 25 cases papers and 20 cases dye, Volkart Bros ; 16 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co.
Berenice s—5 cases glass beads, A G Dawoodbhoy.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 12TH TO 18TH JULY.)

EXPORTS.

La Seyne s, (Aden)—28 bales wool, 6,276 cwts jowaree, 360 cwts rice, 146 cwts barley and 40 lbs tea.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—100 bales cotton, 1,026 cwts cotton unpressed ; 109 cwts wool unpressed ; 472 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 4 cwts rice, 2,973 corges skins, 666 corges hides and 600 lbs tea.
Pemba s, (Bombay)—73 cwts cotton unpressed, 117 cwts wool unpressed and 1,087 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—280 cwts cotton unpressed, 36 cwts wool unpressed, and 878 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta.

IMPORTS.

City of Dublin s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,733 pieces white-goods.
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,700 pieces white goods and 81 pieces prints.
Carradale s, (London)—2 pieces prints.
City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—2,820 pieces white goods and 240 pieces prints.
Assyria s, (Bombay)—2,298 pieces grey goods and 400 lbs grey yarns.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—29,247 pieces grey goods, 32,963 pieces white goods, 14,191 pieces prints, 31,200 lbs grey yarns, 12,320 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 5 cwts steel, 26 cwts copper and 3 cwts yellow metal.
Altonower s, (London via Bombay)—1,985 cwts steel.
Pemba s, (Bombay)—700 pieces grey goods, 1,580 pieces white goods, 503 pieces prints, 800 lbs grey yarns, 5 cwts copper and 3 cwts yellow metal.

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Campbell-Johnstone, ... land.
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BOMBAY VOLU...

(1.) Tuesday, 26th.—At 6-45 ... members. Plain clothes and Mil...
(2.) Sword practice, Town Hall, ... Wednesday to Friday, 5-30 p.m., whe...
(3.) Saturday.—Practice sports, at 7 ...

G...
Acting Ad...

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Espl'de. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered....	35	10	28	24	29	21	29	71
Monday, July 25.........	0	60	0	56	0	58	0	56
Total..	35	70	28	80	29	79	30	27
Total fall to 25th July, 1891	52	50	42	08	41	13	37	37
Total fall to 25th July, 1890	51	0	57	7	53	10	41	5

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF JULY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st July to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st July to date.
Delhi	29·464	E S E	5	91·1	80·1	81	...	5·48	—6·02
Agra	29·425	S E	7	91·1	79·4	87	0·01	7·68	—4·35
Cawnpore..	29·485	S	10	87·0	75·1	91	0·09	14·29	...
Allahabad...	29·496	S	13	87·5	75·3	80	0·11	18·68	+5·09
Jhansi	29·398	S W	5	84·4	75·7	87	1·25	17·81	+3·32
Jacobabad..	29·407	N W	5	104·9	81·2	65	0·08	1·80	+0·72
Karachi....	29·457	W S W	16	91·0	82·7	88	...	9·10	—6·51
Ajmere	29·451	N E	8	86·7	75·1	93	0·80	3·80	—5·49
Deesa	29·488	W N W	11	94·3	75·3	91	1·57	10·27	+0·09
Rajkot	29·512	W S W	15	93·9	76·6	78	...	9·30	—7·47
Veraval....	29·545	W S W	3	85·0	78·3	85	0·02	5·40	...
Neemuch ..	29·462	W	17	88·8	71·6	82	2·64	10·38	—1·86
Indore......	29·522	S W	8	79·0	65·6	96	0·50	10·85	—4·45
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore.	29·559	S S W	8	77·9	69·6	88	0·40	24·61	—2·05
Hoshangabad	29·515	S	10	74·3	72·7	93	5·20	25·10	+0·43
Khandwa..	29·514	W	8	79·2	75·7	88	0·52	12·54	—2·10
Raipur	29·629	W N W	14	79·5	68·7	96	0·29	*21·56	—1·45
Nagpur	29·586	S W	11	75·9	72·4	83	0·51	15·79	—7·59
Amraoti....	29·582	W S W	9	82·8	71·3	82	0·27	17·05	+0·10
Akola......	29·586	N W	10	82·0	72·2	84	0·11	19·66	+3·84
Surat	29·544	W S W	F	88·1	79·1	87	...	33·57	+11·30
Malegaon..	29·604	W	14	85·4	73·6	72	...	7·18	—1·24
Bombay ..	29·640	S W	16	83·4	77·2	84	0·58	30·19	—15·01
Poona......	29·641	W S W	17	80·6	69·4	79	0·03	17·51	+7·37
Sholapur ..	29·676	W S W	21	91·7	71·5	71	...	9·43	...
Ratnagiri...	29·706	S S W	14	83·9	75·9	89	0·13	62·51	+1·24
Belgaum ..	29·721	W S W	F	75·3	66·3	92	0·24	22·48	+1·61
Goa	29·751	W N W	17	84·1	74·4	91	0·69	57·28	...
Karwar	29·779	S W	7	82·2	73·7	85	0·69	59·62	—11·54
Mangalore..	29·821	W	4	82·8	73·4	89	0·30	43·49	—23·37
Calicut	29·859	W	7	78·3	72·2	94	2·35	57·42	—2·09
Cochin	29·875	E	M	80·2	69·7	91	1·55	51·87	+3·07
Bangalore..	29·822	S W	11	81·7	66·0	81	...	6·32	—0·09
Secunderabad	29·680	W N W	17	88·6	70·9	68	0·01	10·13	—0·94
Masuliptm..	29·673	W N W	13	96·6	78·9	79	0·10	11·96	+1·91
Bellary	29·727	W	13	89·9	73·9	63	...	6·26	+2·99
Cuddapah..	29·737	W N W	...	96·6	77·9	59	0·07	12·22	+6·43
Madras	29·742	W	10	95·2	77·1	68	0·22	[illegible]	+3·45
Coimbatore.	29·809	S W	7	86·2	70·7	98	...	[illegible]	+0·31
Trichinopoly	29·776	N	...	97·6	77·3	63	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam.	29·761	W N W	5	99·6	77·7	61	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombo ...	29·869	W	13	85·5	77·0	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
* Exclusive of the rainfall on the 21st July.
Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H. — 0·36 (36·90) ; [illegible] (29·71) ; G. T. H — 0·56 (28·80) ; C. P. — [illegible]

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been very irregular and show a rapid to very rapid rise at Raipur, Allahabad and Jubulpore, a brisk rise at Nagpur and Amraoti, a brisk to rapid fall at Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore and Surat and a moderate to slight rise or fall in all other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in Rajputana. Gradients are steep. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere, most so in Rajputana, Gujrat, Central India and at Jhansi. Winds over the country lying to the north of Lat. 20° are cyclonic, while easterly, north-westerly and south-westerly currents blow elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in several places. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Rajkot, 18 at Neemuch and Secunderabad, 16 at Bombay and Sholapur, 14 at Amraoti and 12 at Masulipatam, Bellary, Nagpur and Jubulpore. The maximum temperature variations are small and irregular, except at stations in the Central Provinces (6° to 10° below the mean), and at Deesa, Rajkot, Masulipatam and Negapatam (4° to 6° above the mean). The highest maximum was 105° at Jacobabad. The night temperature varies from the normal by small amounts only anywhere. The lowest temperature registered last night was 66° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity has increased at several place and the skies are densely clouded in all districts, except the Madras Presidency, where they are only partially clouded. Heavy rain has fallen at Hoshangabad (5·20"), Neemuch (2·64") and Calicut (2·35"), moderately heavy rain at Deesa (1·57"), Cochin (1·55") and Jhansi (1.25"), and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Agra, Ajmere, Veraval, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti Bombay, Ratnagiri, Poona, Akola, Jacobabad, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Secunderabad-Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Colombo and Madras. The centre of the storm which lay yesterday in the neighbourhood of Jubulpore has taken a north-westerly course and is now central over Jhansi. The gradients around the depression are steep and more or less heavy rain is falling in the adjoining districts. This disturbance shows a tendency to move westwards, either towards Ajmere or Neemuch. The monsoon gradient on the whole of the West Coast is one and half times its usual normal strength and strong winds with rain squalls are likely to continue. Conditions are favourable for more general rain all over the country except the Madras Presidency, where a few local showers only are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 25.

During the past forty-eight hours the depression from West Bengal has advanced briskly towards west north westward, the centre yesterday being near Sutna, to-day it is near Jeypore. A well-marked cyclonic circulation of winds prevails around the centre, and winds are abnormally south-westerly in Bengal, elsewhere the winds blow the normal directions. Light or moderate force prevails at the head of the Bay and the Gangetic plain, but is strong elsewhere. The mean temperature is about the normal, except in Central Provinces, where it is low for the season. No rain has been reported from the Punjab or parts of Bombay and Deccan, and only scattered showers in the Gangetic plain, Bengal, and Madras, elsewhere the rain is general, and heavy in Burma and the Central Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 24th July, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·588
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·859
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	473
Fall of Rain	0·36
Total fall during month	16·86
" " year	30·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 25th July	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

ALBERT JOMARD, who thought to accelerate the sale of his newspapers on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle by crying in ear-splitting tones, "Suicide of M. Carnot, President of the Republic," has been condemned to six days' prison. A similar announcement here would have done little towards increasing the business of Albert Jomard. Were the fabrication to refer to the "scratching" of a favourite racehorse, the case would be otherwise.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

IN addition to Saturday's telegraphic advices from the other side chronicled in our report, under that evening's date, we since learn through Reuter that Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower at 96 7-8 ; that about £125,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England ; that Paris Exchange on London had declined 1½ centime, to fcs. 25·15½ ; and that the Cotton in sight in New York was 8,970,000 bales, compared with 8,950,000 bales visi-ble at the end of the previous week.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	12,76,121
" " Branches	"	"	52
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	7,15,819
Government Securities	"	"	81,915
Loans "	"	"	19,56,398
Bills Discounted	"	"	69,832
Cash with other Banks	"	"	94,776
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	34,51,375

A further increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of 34½ lakhs, or some eleven lakhs more than was shown by the previous Return, is disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, thus bringing up the Balance to over 278¼ lakhs, and indicating the continuance of a very slack demand for financial accommodation consequent upon the general sluggishness of trade. The principal change noticeable in the figures of the Return is again in the item of Loans, which, in the week under review, had further diminished by 19½ lakhs; there had also again been some withdrawals from Private Deposits ; while the decrease in Bills Dis-counted was much less than for some weeks past. Altogether, however, the net falling off in trade requirements may be put down at 13 lakhs ; the Cash Balance having been largely swelled by an increase in Government Deposits.

COTTON.—Nothing whatever has been taken for export in this market again to-day ; but a moderate business has been done by the Mills on the basis of previous rates, 1,850 bales in all having changed hands. These have consisted of 350 Bhagalcote, at Rs. 174 ; 250 each, of Barsee, at Rs. 185 ; Mulkapore, at Rs. 176 ; Dhollera, at Rs. 176 ; and Bengal, at Rs. 165-5½ ; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 175½ ; and Untni, at Rs. 166 ; and 100 Karanja, at Rs. 173 per candy.

To-day's official telegraphic weather and crop report advices a further fall of rain since the middle of last week in all the districts of the Bengal Cotton circle, so that sowing was making good progress at Agra ; at Cawnpore the plants were flourishing ; and at Delhi (where the fall had been lightest) prospects were improving. Throughout the Oomrawattee circle the fall since last Thursday had been light where there had been any, while at Broach and all over the Dhollera circle there had been none whatever ; but in all the Oomra dis-tricts, with the exception of Dhulia, where rain was needed, the Cotton plants were flourishing, as they also were at Broach, and Cotton sowing was progressing in the Dhollera circle, though more rain was needed at Wudwan and Bhownugger.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have remained steady in tone to-day, with a moderate export business passing, but prices are still unchanged with the exception of those for *Linseed*, which we quote half-an-anna higher, at Rs. 7-5-0 to Rs. 7-7-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Satur-day were as follows :—

Cotton	1,396	bales.
Wheat	15,504	cwts.
Linseed	2,621	"
Rapeseed	3,543	"
Poppyseed	1,356	"
Groundnuts	1,699	"
Castorseed	1,177	"

Freights are firm, but with little doing. The Tre-widden (s), just arrived from Colombo, has been chartered on terms which have not transpired, but are believed to be about 14s. 6d. per ton, and is loading under charterers' (*i.e.*, speculators') previous engagements, and trying to fill up with Wheat and Seeds at 16s., and Cotton, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 3 3-32 to ⅛d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3⅛ to 5-32d. for demand ; but so-called gold dealers, and in reality *exchange speculators*, speculating on a further fall in Exchange, went in and bought considerably from the Banks, first, at 1s. 3 5-32d., as much as they could get, and later on likewise at 1s. 3⅛d., the total amount being estimated at upwards of £100,000 ; and this naturally caused rates to recede, especially for the moment. There have been but few Merchants' Bills offering for any delivery, though, of course, this class of Paper also receded 1-16d. in sympathy with Bank remittance ; and the market closed somewhat weak but unsettled as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3⅛d.	"
Francs do.	1·60¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been pretty steady throughout the day at a slight advance on last evening's rates for Fours, say at 106 9-16 for cash ; 106½ for the approaching settlement ; and 106⅝ for the August account, business having been booked on all lines at these rates. At closing, however, 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted, the Money price leaving off at 106½ ; with 4½ per Cents quoted at 106 nominal.

SHARES have been very quiet, and in the absence of fresh business to test them, quotations generally are unchanged.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

81-92—Chitnis M and M—Jamnadas Fulchand and others vs William Spiers—Turner and H.
90-92—J C Cama—Dosabhai Shaikbhai and others vs Heptoo-labhai Gullabhai and others.
175-92—Little, S, F and N—Hajee Seedick Hajee Ibrahim vs Ahmed Hajee Mitha and others.
188-92—Ed Wilkin—Gopaljee Cullianjee and another vs Ahmed Dawood and another.
297-92—Balkrishna and P—Hakumichand Krishnajee and others vs Magniram Panjee and another.
303-92—In person—Foosa Juga and others vs Sayajee Girja-jee Dhose.
305-92—Thakurdas D and C—Goolam Hoosein Soomar Veera vs Nawab Mir Abdool Rasool Alum Khan.

Postponed Long Causes.

98-92—Crawford, B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs Makhanlal Govindram and others—Tyabjee D and J and B and K—(Part heard.)
622-91—Bhaishanker and K for a pauper—Withabai vs Bhan-sali Nanabhoy Gopaldas—Muljee and R.
149-92—Bhaishunker and K—C A Turner vs Thucker Vusson-jee Nandjee and others—P R and K, C B and Co and C M and M.
252-92—M N Saklatwala—Ramabai and others vs Pandoorang Condajee and another—Nanu and H.
117-92—Crawford B and Co—J B K Macbeth and another vs The Jadhowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co—P R K.
630-91—Brown and Co—Mathew de Silwa vs Hajee Ibrahim Hajee Aboo.
611-90—Chitnis M and M—Narandas Chatoorbhooj and others vs ThakerIJivraj Soonderdas—Thakoredas, D and C.
511-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee vs Soonpul Shivram and another—Little, S, F and N.
145-8457-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee vs Soonpul Shivram and another—Little, S, F and N.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bom-bay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	Latest Date. H.	Latest Date. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	25	1	40 a.m.	...	53
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 25th July, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum. H.	Minimum. M.
From Calcutta	1	38	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	16	...	1
" Madras	...	51	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

10 p.m.	80·4

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 25.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	81·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DEANE—June 28, at Lincoln, the wife of Surg-Capt W Deane, Indian M S, of a daughter.
ROSLING—July 14, at Dessford, Manuoza, Ceylon, the wife of Edward Rosling, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRIER—RAIKES—July 4, at St James the Less, Plymouth, A M Grier, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Barrister-at-law, son of C Grier, L R C P, to Mary Christiana Beatrice, widow of J C Raikes, and daughter of late J Douglas, H E I C S.
SALZMANN—THORNTON—July 5, at St Mary Abbot, Kensington, F W Salzmann, M R C S, of Brighton, to Grace Harriet, daughter of late J Thornton, Bengal C S.
WYMAN—McALLUM—July 1, at St Vincent's Church, Edinburgh, Rev R A Wyman, son of late F F Wyman, of Calcutta, to Minnie Eugenie, daughter of late D C McAllum, M D, Brigade-Surgeon, H M Indian Medical Service.

DEATHS.

DE WAAL—June 29, at Ealing, Fanny Susan, the wife of Col P H K de Waal, Bengal Army (Retired List), aged 67.
ELMS—July 4, at East Grinstead, F Elms, Brevet-Major, Madras Engineers, E I C S, aged 65.
PARKER—July 3, at Bayswater, Bessie, wife of J Parker, Director-General of Stores, India Office.
SCOTT—June 30, at Reigate, Anne Eliza, widow of Major W L Scott, late Bengal 1st Light Cavalry, aged 83.
WALTER—June 30, at Weimar, Cheltenham, Mabel Emily, daughter of J Walter, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, aged 16.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1892.

IT would seem to be now definitely arranged that the new Parliament shall assemble early in August, and that no time will be lost in swearing in the members so that the House of Commons shall be duly constituted by the 9th of that month. This arrangement is put down to the Whips of both sides, but it is obvious that it could only have been arrived at with the con-currence of Lord Salisbury and the rest of the Cabinet on the one hand, and Mr. Gladstone on behalf of the Liberal front bench on the other. The agreement does not stop here. As soon as the House is duly constituted, Mr. Gladstone will move a Resolution doubtless in his capacity as leader of the majority, and consequently leader of the House. It is as yet uncertain whether or not the usual Royal Speech, usual on such occasions, will be dispensed with. There would be an obvious con-venience in omitting that part of the cere-monial. The Ministers who, if they do not resign before Parliament meets, would have to frame the Speech from the Throne, would be placed in the embarrassing position of either putting forward their policy and recommending certain measures to the consideration of Par-liament, or confining themselves to neutral phrases, signifying nothing in particular. In the former case their policy would be at once discredited by a hostile vote of the House ; in the latter it would be said that the Ministry had no programme to lay before Parliament and the country. Under the circumstances it seems highly probable that the uncertainty as to whether there will be a Queen's Speech or not, will soon resolve itself into the assur-ance that there will be none. It is useless to speculate as to the form which the resolu-tion to be brought forward by the leader of the majority will take. The purpose, if not the purport, cannot be in much doubt ; the object will be to give effect to the result of the General Elections, in which the Ministerial majority has disappeared. There will doubt-less be a prolonged debate, but the resolution can scarcely fail to be carried. The statement in the *Times* that there is little likelihood of the Ministers retaining office in the teeth of an adverse decision of the House, may be taken as an intimation that Lord Salisbury will resign when the resolution for which he is giving facilities is carried. As in the early months of 1886, the Ministry is riding for the fall.

We may now take an anticipatory glance at the constitution of the House of Commons as it emerges like a phœnix from the furnace in which its predecessor was dissolved. What Lord Salisbury would term the " largest com-ponent fraction " of parties in the House is the Liberal, which now numbers two hundred and seventy-five. The Conservatives follow close with two hundred and sixty-two. In the elections just over the Conservatives have lost a balance of sixty seats, which the Liberals have gained. The Liberal Unionists are fifty-two. They numbered one hundred in the division of the 17th June, 1886, which was fatal to Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill. The General Elections of 1886, which were so favourable to the Conservatives, cost the Liberal Unionists twenty-five seats ; their numbers were reduced in the last Parliament to sixty-seven ; and in the present elections, though they captured nine Liberal seats, they lost twenty-four, the balance against them being fifteen. The Nationalist allies of the Liberals, who were eighty-six in the last Parliament, are now eighty-two. The Parnellite section of this party, which was twenty-nine, is now re-duced to nine, and may be regarded as practi-cally extinct. The Ministers are in a minority of forty-two; if the whole of the Opposition combine they have the power to put them out of office by a vote of want of confidence. Liber-als and Conservatives alike are dependent on the support of their allies—support which is dependent in each case on special consi-derations. The Liberal Unionists profess still to be Liberals in principle. They have over and over again affirmed that the only question on which they are at variance with the bulk of the party is Home Rule. It is true that they have, again and again, voted against the Li-berals and with the Ministry on questions other than that of the Union. But they have per-sistently declined to abandon their seats on the Opposition benches ; they have continued to sit amongst the Liberals, and have replied to the taunts levelled at them by reiterating that they voted for the Ministers because that course was imposed upon them by the necessity of keeping in office the only Ministry which could maintain the Union. Mr. Goschen was the sole member of the Liberal Unionist Party who crossed the House and accepted office in the Conservative Cabinet.

It will be interesting to see what course the Unionist wing of the Liberal Party will now take. If the Ministry resign, and the Liberals cross over to the official benches, will the fifty-two Liberal Unionists cross over with them, on the ground that they are still Liberals, and have a right to share in the Liberal victory ? Will they remain on the Opposition Benches, and sit there with the Conservatives ? If they sit with the Con-servatives, will they go into the lobby with the Liberals or with the Conserva-tives ? If with the former, the Liberal majority will be overwhelming and deci-sive on all questions except Home Rule. In that case it would be very embarrassing for Mr. Chamberlain and his following to sit in the midst of the Conservatives, while voting with the Liberal Ministers. It would be much simpler to cross over to the Minister-ial side of the House, and confront the Conser-vative Opposition. It may possibly be thought that this will be the most convenient course to take from the outset. If they sit and vote with the Liberal Ministry what will become of the Union of the Unionists ? Until a Home Rule Bill be introduced and pressed to a division—a matter on which, if Mr. Labouchere has his way, there will be no hurry—the Conservatives will be placed in this position : they will have to face, with their members reduced to 262, a Liberal majority of 326, without counting the Nationalist vote. Such a situation is not exactly what was contemplated by Mr. Chamberlain when he declared with so much emphasis just before the elections that the Government would have an overwhelming majority. Of course, the Liberal Ministry, under the circumstances supposed, would only retain the support of the Liberal Unionists while they postponed the introduction of a Home Rule Bill. They would, no doubt, be under a heavy bond not to defer too long the fulfilment of their pledges in that regard. But a period of grace, a time for *pourparlers* and accommodations, might be gained without run-ning too much risk of once again seeing the Nationalists coalesce with the Conservative Opposition to overthrow a united Liberal admi-nistration. If the 262 Conservatives—amongst whom Lord Randolph Churchill will now pro-bably again come to the front—were reinforced by the eighty-two Nationalists, there would be 344 votes to oppose to the Liberal and Liberal Unionist 326—a majority of eighteen. It will thus be seen that the political situa-tion created by the elections is one capa-ble of unexpected evolutions. It is not, of course, certain—it would be rash to say that it is even probable—that the Unionist Liberal branch will reunite with the parent stem. But stranger things have happened. It ap-pears to be already arranged that Mr. Peel, the Unionist Speaker of the last Parliament, will be re-elected to the Speakership by the Liberal majority in the new Parliament.

THE fellow-citizens of Mr. Dadabhai Naoro-ji honoured themselves as well as the member for Central Finsbury by the enthusiastic de-monstration in the Town Hall on Saturday commemorating his election to Parliament. H. E. the Governor telegraphed that he had much pleasure in placing the Town Hall at the disposal of the Presidency Association for the meeting. During the seven years' patient woo-ing of an English constituency which Mr. P. M. Mehta speaks of as a Seven Years' War, Mr. Dadabhai gained many political and personal friends. By his high character, and the tact with which he combined stability of purpose with an imperturbable serenity of mind and manner, he won his way to ultimate victory. The speakers on Saturday dwelt not unnaturally on the triumph achieved by a native of India over the proverbial indifference of English electors to India and her people. It is Mr. Dadabhai's highest praise that when he was speaking to the electors they soon forgot that he was not one of themselves ; he was not only one with them in allegiance, as a London evening paper expressed it, but in political sympathy. His long residence in England stood him in good stead when working the constituency with a patient assiduity quite exceptional. Mr. P. M. Mehta recalled with a certain pride that Mr. Dadabhai, some seven years ago, declared that " it is in Parliament our battles must be fought." Mr. Mehta, raised a solitary voice in favour of the further principle that Indian questions should be brought within the sphere of Eng-lish party politics. The adoption of this principle—which set at naught the counsels of those who maintained, and still maintain that it is wisest, discreetest, best, for India, to keep out of the vortex of English party politics—in which even brazen pots often come to utter grief—Mr. Mehta defended by the argument that " while England is governed as it is by the machinery of party, there is no salvation for us until Indian questions are sifted in the light of party contention." Mr. Dadabhai asked the suffrages of the Liber-al electors first of Holborn and then of Central Finsbury, as a Liberal candidate, and he is now member of Parliament. We wish him every success in Parliament, and we doubt not that the prediction of the mover of the first resolution in his honour will be more than fulfilled—that whether it falls to his lot to do much or to do little in the House of Commons, he will perform it with unselfish zeal and devotion. But we may venture to point out that the admission of one member within the sacred precincts of the House of Commons after a Seven Years' War does not of itself de-monstrate, the wisdom of the new departure which, at the instance of Mr. P. M. Mehta, brought Indian questions within the sphere of English party politics. How many years will it take to give Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji an Indian colleague ? There is some reason to doubt whether, Mr. Dadabhai would have been successful in his long struggle even had he not received invaluable help from the distinguished Leader of the Conservative party, help which has been ungratefully passed over without acknow-ledgment by the demonstrators in the Town Hall. We do not attach too much importance to the statement attributed to the partisans of Captain Penton that the result of the scrutiny of votes will give the Finsbury seat to that claimant. But if it should turn out that their hopes are well-founded, what will then remain of the efforts begun seven years since to bring Indian questions within the sphere of English party politics ?

THE news which comes from Argentina of the disorder prevalent in the new Jewish settle-ment is regrettable, and must be discouraging to those who made such enormous sacrifices for the good of the less-favoured members of their race. As a means of rescuing poor Jews from the outrages which religious intolerance in Russia inflicted upon them, Baron Hirsch, the " saviour of modern Israel " as he was designated by some of our contemporaries, set aside a large sum of money for the purchase of land, whereon they might settle with a fair hope of prospering. It is not yet a year since the undertaking was launched. Mr. Arnold White, it will be remembered, a gentleman who had seen the 1878 famine in its various phases in India, was sent to report upon the condition of the Jewish refugees who had left their homes in Russia, and he urgently pleaded their cause in support of Baron Hirsch's scheme. What Baron Hirsch wanted, however, was not money. This he provided alone. He asked for directors to ensure the business-like administration of the colony. These were soon forthcoming, and the company, form-ed not for gain but for philanthropy, was floated in September last. There was much opposition to his scheme. The Ameri-can Government informed the Jewish Relief Committee that an influx of Russian pau-pers to the States was contrary to the laws of the country. A continuous stream of pauper refugees had been pouring into New York, and America was forced to act in her own defence. When Baron Hirsch's scheme was pro-pounded, various American writers discourag-ed it, urging that the Jew was the most undesirable class of immigrant, indolent and avaricious. But the English journals, on the other hand proclaimed the Jew, a quiet law-abiding, provident, though not wholly, industrious member of society, ever ready to lend a hand to a less fortunate fellow-subject. It was hoped that at all events those who benefitted by Baron Hirsch's unparalleled generosity would have shown themselves grateful for the sacrifice he had made for them. Instead of displaying the striking qualities of moral courage, hope, patience, and temperance, which Mr. Arnold White discovered in them before they set out for Argentina, our telegrams to-day describe them as incapable and mutinous. Instead of making a success of the well-organised plan of colonisation, as was anticipated, they have abandoned their holdings and taken service with the farmers. The organisation is de-clared to be at fault. This may be remedied in the course of time.

A London correspondent, writing on the 8th July, gives some details of the struggle in Cen-tral Finsbury, which have a very present interest. The most notable victory, he writes, amongst the Indian contingent is that of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who wrested by three votes from Captain Penton the seat which that gentleman himself gained at the last General Election by only five votes. Under the circumstances one would have thought the gallant Captain would have paid a close and continuous attention to his constituency. But such does not appear to have been the case. He seems to have thought he was quite safe with the result, that he had an un-pleasant awakening out of his dream. At the last moment the Conservatives worked hard, and Captain Penton had the assistance of the carriages of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Buccleugh, Earl Percy, and other Unionists of rank. The result of the poll was Naoroji (Liberal), 2,959 ; Penton (Conserva-tive), 2,956 ; majority, three. At the previous General Elections the figures were :—Penton, 2,245 ; Howard Spensley (Liberal), 2,240 ; majority, five. The *St. James's Gazette* does not see any cause for perturbation to the Conservative mind, in the loss of " that curious constituency Central Finsbury, to a perfectly respectable coloured gentleman."

The *Daily News* says, Mr. Naoroji's election is London's reply to Lord Salisbury who taunted the Liberals of Holborn on their at-tempt to return a " black man." " Mr. Naoroji," proceeds the Liberal organ, " is no more a black man than Lord Salisbury himself." This elec-tion by a London constituency, says the London paper with unusual prescience, will be hailed all over India as a message of fellow-citizenship from the millions of the London to the millions of India.

THE attempted assassination of Mr. Frick, the manager of Messrs. Carnegie and Com-pany's ironworks, at Pittsburg, is apparently but an incident in the labour disputes which have been proceeding for some weeks past. According to the home papers to hand by Sunday's mail, fatal riots had occurred there in the early part of the month. The strikers having been locked out, non-union men were imported along the river. The strikers determined not to let them start work, and a body of two hundred police were then brought down in barges. Hearing of their arrival the workmen, with their wives and children to the number of about five thousand, rushed to the landing stage to prevent the police leaving the barges. Shots were exchanged and the attempted landing prevented. The barges being towed out to mid-stream, the workmen built themselves a fort of steel bars, and poured oil on to the river with a view to firing the barges. A cannon was mounted and a hot fusilade began in which ten workmen were killed and eleven wounded ; the police losing five killed and six wounded. When the mail left the number of killed was stated variously at from twenty-five to thirty-eight. A strong party of men had been lodged on the river-bank to prevent police or non-union workmen landing. Mr. Frick at the same time, finding the men not amenable to reason, refused to enter into any further conference with their representatives.

WE hear from a frontier correspondent that the losses sustained by the Amir in his con-flicts with the Hazaras are reckoned at eight hundred men. He also lost a large number of Snider rifles and a great quantity of ammu-nition.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the Chenab Canal extension project, of which the estimated cost is a hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees.

THE prospectus of the annual Bombay Polo Tournament was issued yesterday. As we stated a few days ago the Tournament will commence in October 3. The text of the prospectus is held over owing to pressure in our space.

THROUGH a friend at Bombay Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji thanks all his countrymen who have been good enough to telegraph their congratulations to him on his return to Parliament. Mr. Dadabhai hopes to reply to these messages when at leisure .

IN connection with the interminable hardships arising out of the fall of the rupee, writes *Truth*, a case has been brought to my knowledge of a lady, the orphan daughter of a General officer, who enjoys a pension from the Military Orphan Fund, nomin-ally worth £40 a year. The lady has for some time been living with a brother in India, where her pension is paid to her at the rate of Rs. 38 8as. per month, this rate having been fixed in 1881, and continued, in spite of repeated remonstrance, down to the present time. Applications have been made to the trustees of the fund that the lady should be allowed to draw the money in England, but in vain. How can this be defended ?

FROM information which reaches us from Quetta, says a contemporary, it would seem that the opinion prevailing there, regarding the Hazara revolt in Afghanistan, is that the rebels are more than hold-ing their own. The incompetence of the Afghan officer is said to be the real cause of the failure on the part of the Amir's troops to make any impres-sion on the tribesmen of Oruzghan. At the outset a determined attack on the latter's positions would in all probability have been successful ; but valu-able time was wasted in destroying villages in the plains with the intention of intimidating the Hazaras. It had the effect only of exasperating them, and they strengthened their defences in the hills to which they had retired. When they were at last attacked, the Afghan leaders employed levies against them, keeping the regulars in reserve as a rule, though they were armed with breech-loaders. The natural result was that the defiles held by the tribesmen could not be forced, and very severe losses were inflicted upon the levies. In the later stages of the fighting the regular troops took a share, but they had missed their chance, and they also lost heavily. The next stage was one of negotia-tion, the usual practice in Afghanistan when no decisive action has been fought. The Oruzghan clans mistrusted the Amir, and as their kinsmen to the north had meanwhile risen, they felt themselves well-placed to continue the struggle.

THE *World* says that during the stay of the Gaekwar of Baroda in London he has undergone treatment, involving a slight operation on the throat, at the hands of Mr. Lennox Browne, in association with Dr. Nevins and Dr. Batukram, the personal medical attendants of the Maharaja.

TELEGRAMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE APPROACHING MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE LIBERAL INTENTIONS.

LONDON, July 25.

The process of swearing in members of the House of Commons will be got through rapidly by agreement of the Whips of both Parties.

It is not certain whether there will be the usual Royal Speech, but about the 9th proximo Mr. Gladstone will move a resolution condemnatory of Lord Salisbury's Government, with a view of obtaining a vote adverse to the Ministry, and compelling resignation.

THE CENTRAL FINSBURY ELECTION.

LONDON, July 25.

The Conservative leaders in Central Finsbury have taken the necessary steps for the scrutiny of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's ballot, and state that they have obtained sufficient evidence to establish the return of his opponent Captain Penton.

THE SPEAKER.

The Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel will probably be re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons unopposed.

THE LABOUR DISPUTES AT PITTSBURG.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

NEW YORK, July 24.

The labour dispute at Messrs. Carnegie and Company's Ironworks, at Pittsburg, continues. Mr. Frick, the Chairman of the Company, was yesterday shot at three times by a Russian, named Beckermann, who, on being arrested, declared that he had committed the act as Mr. Frick was an enemy to Labour. Dynamite cartridges were found in the prisoner's mouth, his evident intention being to commit suicide. The bullets fired at Mr. Frick have been extracted, and he is doing well.

THE JEWS IN ARGENTINA.

LONDON, July 25.

Lamentable accounts have been received regarding Baron Hirsch's Jewish settlement in Argentina. The emigrants are incapable and mutinous, and most of them have abandoned their holdings and taken service with the farmers. It is hoped things will improve when better organised.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

DEWAS, July 25.

The Balbodha Sabha and students of the Victoria High School, Dewas, held a meeting to-day to express their gratitude to the Central Finsbury electors and to send congratulations to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

HUBLI, July 24.

A meeting of the Hubli public was held this evening, in honor of the Honourable Dadabhoy Naoroji who has been elected a member of Parliament. Several speeches were delivered by Messrs. Sule, Godbole, Valvekar, and Guttal. It was resolved to send a congratulatory address to the honourable gentleman. Dr. Chenai, principal medical officer, S. M. Ry., was in the chair.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, July 25.

The first meeting of the Chudderghaut Gymkhana was held last Thursday, on the Fateh Maidan.

Colonel Warner and Officers of the 1st Madras Lancers gave an "at home" on Friday, which was largely attended. The sports began at four o'clock and great interest was taken in the two principal events—Tilting at the Ring for Ladies and the Skittle Lloyd Lindsay for ladies and gentleman riding in pairs. The gold bangle prize for "Tilting at the Ring" was won by Mrs. G. Andrew, and the "Skittle Lloyd Lindsay," by Surgeon-Major Bourke and Mrs. G. N. Stephens. The prize, a jewelled fly brooch, was given to the lady. After the sports there was dancing in the mess-house.

Last Saturday there was a paper-chase at Trimulgherry, the finish being at the Royal Artillery mess-house.

This afternoon the Resident gives an "at home" at the Bolarum Residency.

General Prothero and Officers, Hyderabad Contingent, are giving a dance on Wednesday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 25.

During the absence of Brigadier-General Budgen, the Command of the Bombay District will devolve on Colonel Shortland, R. A.

The services of Lieutenant Whyte have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Brigadier- General Jopp has returned, from leave, to Aden, and has resumed the command from Colonel Egerton.

Lieutenant Bannerman has been appointed officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Lieutenant Lawrence Archer, No. 15 Company Western Division, R. A., is an applicant for the appointment as probationer to the Indian Staff Corps, Bombay Army.

A FOOTBALL MATCH.

The foot-ball match between the Bombay Rovers and the Lancashire Fusiliers, played this evening, at Ghorpurie, resulted in the defeat of the Rovers by four goals to *nil*.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, July 23.

The Hall Line s. s. Eden Hall arrived here this mornin[g]

The [An]chor Line Arabia arrived here on the 22nd inst

COLOMBO, July 25.

Ori[ent] line steamer Arotava from Suez and French stea[mer] Caledonian from China arrived.

T[he] Italian s. s. Bormida left Penang, for Bombay, on [Fri]day, the 23rd inst.

[The M.] M. Co.'s LaSeyne, left Aden for Bombay, via [Ku]rrachee, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s Rio Grande left Aden, for Zanzibar, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

July 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅞
2¾ per cent Consols	96⅞
3 per cent Rentes	98½
3½ per cent Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67 3-16
4½ per cent. "	nominal.
Bar Silver	39⅛

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 25.

This match was brought to a conclusion to-day, the Poona Gymkhana winning by 80 runs. Captain Poore made one big hit for six runs. The bowling of Mr. H. Clark was good, he in his last four overs took five wickets for only a single run. The bowling of Messrs. Stockdale and Anderson was also good. The visitors made a good stand, and closed their innings for 144 runs. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Second Innings.

T M Usborne, R A, b James	13
Surg-Capt J E Trask, c Winckler, b F Clark	16
Capt Poore, A-D-C, c F Clark, b H Clark,	27
H E Stockdale, R A, b H Clark	0
G H Hancock, not out	1
Surg-Capt Wyatt, b H Clark	5
C W Shearme, c Hale, b H Clark	0
H Anderson, c Hildreth, b F Clark	0
C H Sargent, b F Clark	0
Capt Dyson, did not bat	
Extras	19
Total	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F Clark	95	39	6	3
James	45	13	5	1
H Clark	75	36	4	5
Boileau	10	12	0	0
Hale	45	7	6	0
Hildreth	40	19	2	0

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Second Innings.

H J Clark, c Rhodes, b Stockdale	4
H E Harrington, b Stockdale	23
F Clark, c Sargent, b Stockdale	10
W George, c Trask, b Stockdale	11
W B Leggett, b Anderson	2
E G Hale, b Anderson	12
R W Boileau, l-b-w, b Stockdale	47
H Winckler, b Anderson	4
P. Hildreth, st Usborne, b Anderson	15
A F Hartington, not out	4
E James, absent.	
Extras	10
Total	144

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Anderson	96	68	2	5
Stockdale	95	47	6	4
Shearme	20	10	1	0
Sargent	20	9	1	0

GANESHKHIND ELEVEN VS. COLONEL KAYE'S TEAM.

The cricket match between the Ganeshkind Eleven and Colonel Kaye's Eleven was played at Ganeshkhind, the former being captained by H. E. Lord Harris, and the latter by Colonel Kaye. The following are the scores :—

GANESHKIND ELEVEN.

Dr Martin, b Willis	1
Corporal Sharpe, c Kaye, b Willis	18
Lord Harris, c Scollard, b Caldecott	43
Capt Cox, not out	97
Mr Edgerley, run out	14
Sergeant Elliott, b Woodcock	10
Private Langton, b Cramer	7
Sergeant Lyons, b Woodcock	0
Private Dayman, b Willis,	6
Apothecary McQueen, b Scollard	2
Private Phillips, b Scollard	0
Extras	20
Total	208

COLONEL KAYE'S ELEVEN.

Colonel Kaye, c Phillips, b Lord Harris	3
Mr Plummer, b Sharpe	4
Bombardier Scollard, c Elliott, b Lyons	21
Bombardier Willis, c Langton, b Elliot	29
Colonel Caldecott, c Lord Harris, b Sharpe	14
Captain Slee, run out	3
Driver Woodcock, b Lyons	4
Mr Langtry, b Elliott	1
Gunner Adams, c Martin, b Sharpe	0
Sergeant Crammer, not out	6
Sergeant Bray, b Sharpe	0
Extras	2
Total	87

THE CASUALTIES OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has published the following :—

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1892.

Military Department.

Letter from the Adjutant-General, No. 1252-B—8., dated 2nd July 1892.

"The attention of the Commander-in-Chief having been drawn to an article in the *Pioneer* newspaper, dated 13th May 1892, on the excessive mortality amongst the drafts sent to join British Crops in India, I am desired by His Excellency to present to Government, for information, reliable statistics on this subject together with a report by the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces, Bombay, which completely refute the statements referred to in so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, and satisfy Sir George Greaves as to the incorrectness of the information published.

"2. His Excellency remarks that a large proportion of the sickness which results in invaliding is not altogether due to the Indian climate, but can be traced indirectly to venerial disease.

"3. The Commander-in-Chief thinks that statements like those published in the *Pioneer* cannot fail to have a very bad effect on recruiting, and must seriously alarm the parents and friends of young soldiers coming to India."

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE EARL OF LYTTON.

At a meeting held at the residence of Earl Cowper, K. G., on the 25th ult., it was resolved that steps should be taken to erect a memorial to the late Earl of Lytton, who died on the 24th [No]vember, 1891, while Ambassador at Paris. In [pursu]ance of this resolution, it was moved by the M[ar]quis of Salisbury, and unanimously agreed, that a special committee consisting of Viscount Cranbrook, Earl Cowper, Sir Alfred Lyall, the Earl of Lathom, Mr. Alfred Austin, Viscount Cranborne, Sir Philip Currie, Sir Villiers Lister, and Major-General Sir Owen Burne, should be empowered to take such action in the matter as might seem to it expedient. The special committee having met at the Privy Council Office on the 20th ult. for the purpose of considering various suggestions that had been made on the subject, came to the conclusion that subscriptions up to a maximum limit of five guineas should be invited from those who might be disposed to join in commemorating the late Lord Lytton's genius and public services by placing a medallion tablet in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Dean and Chapter have given their sanction to the erection of this tablet ; Mr. Alfred Gilbert, A.R.A., has promised to undertake the work in question ; and Messrs. Scott & Co., Bankers, of No. 1, Cavendish Square, London, have consented to receive subscriptions towards it.

These preliminaries having been arranged, it is requested that those who desire to subscribe to the memorial will fill up the annexed form (which is appended for convenience' sake), and send it to their bankers in the manner indicated, unless they prefer to transmit cheques direct to Sir Villiers Lister (Foreign Office), or to Sir Owen Burne (India Office), who have agreed to act as honorary secretaries and treasurers of the fund.

VILLIERS LISTER,
OWEN T. BURNE,
Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers.

London, 25th June, 1892.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 8.

It would be altogether premature to speculate on the indirect results of the General Election at this stage of the polling, but it is becoming abundantly clear that the Labour Party will have to be reckoned with if Mr. Gladstone forms a Ministry. Mr. John Burns and Mr. Keir Hardie may to-day be honoured guests at the National Liberal Club ; but who can deny the prediction of Conservative journals that those gentlemen will be a thorn in the flesh to their "nominal allies ?" While Mr. Gladstone, with some reason, is fulminating against the disruption caused in several places by the claim of the Labour vote to be recognised, if not as the backbone of the Liberal party at all events as a vital portion of its constitution, a section of Liberals are chuckling at what has happened in Glasgow and elsewhere. Great complaint is made against the Liberal headquarters for their alleged unwillingness to facilitate Labour candidates in their search for a constituency and Mr. Ben Tillett is particularly bitter in his remarks on the subject. Mr. Tillett is no doubt smarting under his failure, a failure he shares with the Marquis of Lorne to get a footing in Bradford, and some allowance must be made for him, but I observe that the *Daily Chronicle* this morning, more in sorrow than anger, unkindly reminds the Liberal leaders of "the disasters which in their isolation from the great central movements of the people they have deservedly incurred." A prominent official of the London Caucus tells me that so far as the metropolis is concerned the people do not care a big, big D for Home Rule, though Mr. Lough, who turned Mr. Richard Chamberlain out of Islington, says that in his constituency Irish Home Rule was quite as prominent as London Home Rule. Another Liberal candidate told me that in the constituency, a West End one, which he fought and lost, all the hard work was done by the Liberal Unionist. The Liberal Unionists are in fact far more hopeful of ultimate victory for their side than are the Conservatives, and to judge from Walsall Mr. Chamberlain is not only holding his own thoroughly in his own citadel, but his influence is beginning to spread beyond the limits of Birmingham and its suburbs. Mr. Philip Stanhope's defeat at Wednesbury is also attributed to Mr. Chamberlain. The Radical brother of the Tory Conservative Minister must have had a foretaste of what was coming, for he has been saying some bitter things lately about "the Bazaine of Birmingham." The other day referring to the nickname which the Conservatives in former days gave Mr. Chamberlain, that of Jack Cade, Mr. Stanhope said that for his part he should prefer to omit the "e." For the son of a peer this is pretty strong language.

Among the Anglo-Indian candidates Mr. William Digby, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Douglas Straight, Mr. M'Iver, Sir John Phear, and Sir William Plowden, to mention those whose names occur to me are out, while Sir George Chesney and Sir A. Scoble are in. I prepared your readers two or three weeks ago for the defeat of Sir W. Plowden, but I did not expect that he would be rejected by such an overwhelming number of votes. In 1886 he was returned by a majority of 123. In 1892 he has been beaten by the same opponent by 1,116. Mr. William Digby made a strong fight for South Islington, and up till the last half-hour of the counting fully expected to win. His friends say that four days before the polling he had a majority. In that interval sufficient were seduced by the other side to give Sir Albert Rollit the advantage. Great is the dame of the Primrose League. It is generally admitted that Mr. Digby had one of the stiffest contests in the metropolis, and knowing as I do something of his opponent's popularity, to say nothing of his astuteness as an electioneerer, I am surprised that the Liberal candidate did so well. Considering all the circumstances Mr. Digby may congratulate himself on having reduced Sir Albert's majority from 566 to 321. The last move of the Conservative candidate was almost on the eve of the poll to read a telegram from the Conservative Minister consenting to the re-opening of the Islington Cattle Market. Against such smartness the gods fight in vain. An experienced electioneering hand told me that he thought Mr. Digby did himself harm by putting India in the fore-front of his programme. More than one elector said, "If Mr. Digby goes to Parliament he will be the representative of India and not the representative of Islington." Mr. Digby himself says that India did him no harm. If India was a fault in his plan of operations, it was, he tells me, because he "did not make enough of it." He asserts that he kept it in the background. However that may be, a copy of Mr. Digby's supplementary address that came into my hands contained some printed allusions to Indian subjects, and on the reverse side was printed a letter from a Conservative gentleman strongly recommending Mr. Digby on Indian grounds. Mr. Maclean's defeat was a surprise to most persons. In 1886 he headed the poll with a majority of nearly eight hundred. In 1892 he is at the bottom with 667 fewer votes than his leading opponent. The loss of the two seats at Oldham is one of the most astonishing things of the General Election so far. For in 1885 only one Liberal was returned. Mr. Maclean's disappearance from the House will perhaps be regretted more by independent Conservatives than by the Conservative officials, who, though they were always apparently very friendly to him, have never quite forgiven him for kicking over the traces so frequently. Mr. Maclean once observed to me that Mr. Balfour was too high-minded to bear any resentment, but I am afraid that all Conservatives are not so free from this human failing as the First Lord of the Treasury. A Conservative evening paper gives Lord Salisbury a hint, which for the sake of Mr. Maclean I trust will not be thrown away. Says the journal in question :—"There is no reverse which will be regretted more than that sustained by Mr. Maclean at Oldham. Mr. Maclean is one of the too few politicians who are never afraid to speak their minds in or out of the House of Commons. No man, moreover, has brought a more unbiased mind to bear upon labour questions than the ex-senior member for Oldham. For this his reward so far has been—*nil*." The least that the Conservatives can do or at any rate ought to do for Mr. Maclean is to make him a Knight. The other day Lord Salisbury for some unknown reason made Mr. Howarth, who has never had anything to do with India, a K. C. I. E. If his lordship wanted to please his Lancashire supporters just as a General Election was about to occur by bestowing upon one of their representatives an exclusively Indian decoration, the proper recipient for such an honour would have been Mr. Maclean. I hear that Mr. Douglas Straight made sure of coming in for Stafford, although the late member, a Conservative, was only returned by a comparatively small majority. Mr. Douglas Straight was in a minority of 362. Perhaps he lost touch during his residence at Allahabad, but he used to be considered a candidate that carried a place by storm. Mr. M'Iver, the former Registrar of the Madras High Court, aspired to Mr. Childers's old seat in Edinburgh. His opponent was that remarkably clever leader-writer, Mr. Herbert Paul, who won easily. Sir John Phear could hardly have expected to displace so powerful a man as Sir W. Walrond, the Junior Conservative whip.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

There will be a game to-day, on the Cooperage ground. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m. Sides as follows :—

WHITE.		COLOURS.
Pte Greenwood	Back	C St Paul
P F Fisher, Private Rubery, Private Grealy	¾	A Walpole, R Donaldson, Ruck Keen, R N
Two others	½	W Sutherland, A S Capper
A N Other, N J Stabb, R R Owen, G I L Home, P C Clark, T Anderson, F Murray, W Woods, P De Wilton	Forwards	E G Farquharson, H Payne Gallway, L Roberts, G Wallis Whiddett, J C Boooks, and four others

THE ELECTION OF MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has evoked an amount of enthusiasm, which will astonish none so much as the worthy electors of Central Finsbury. It would be invidious to examine too closely into the probable motives of the electors and to enquire how far they were moved by consideration for the interests of the Gladstonian Party, and how far they had in view the interests of the people of India.

Such an enquiry unaided by interviews with the 2,959 voters, who form the majority, would not be very satisfactory. If Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had received a little more assistance from the wire-pullers of the Gladstonian Party he would probably not have had so long to wait. Englishmen at home cannot be accused of showing any lack of interest in their Indian fellow-subjects who take the trouble to cross the seas. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's history, his personal qualities, and qualifications have combined to make him a subject of uncommon ethnological interest, and to render this remarkable *approchement* between a disciple of Zoroaster and well nigh 3,000 Englishmen far easier than it would otherwise have been.

If it is legitimate to draw the conclusion as Mr. Chandavarkar did on Saturday that the vote of these electors proves that Englishmen can lift themselves above "insular prejudices" and rise to a "true and generous imperialism," this may serve to remind his countrymen that there are prejudices not "insular" to be overcome before they can rise to the same level of imperialism and befit themselves to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Mr. Sayani's appeal to a degenerate Islam is significant. The recognition of the mote in one's own eye is always a great step. But there was one note struck at Saturday's meeting, which especially deserves attention. Mr. Mehta told his audience in effect that this election was a step towards bringing Indian questions within the sphere of party politics.

If this be so, instead of a public meeting to celebrate the event, one should have been called to deplore it. India, happily, has been kept out of the field of party politics. A few individuals, it is true, belonging to the Liberal Party, have taken a special interest in Indian questions. Professor Fawcett and Mr. Bradlaugh were conspicuous examples, but if we except the brief period when Lord Lytton's vagaries roused the strenuous opposition of the Liberal Party and provoked an ex-Cabinet Minister, to cry "Perish India" (a sentiment which was promptly repudiated by his colleagues) there has not been within recent time any material difference of opinion between the two Parties on questions connected with the Government of India.

The Local Government was prompt enough in 1885 to resist Russian aggression in connection with the Penj-deh affair.

Nor has Mr. Gladstone, nor any of his colleagues, made the reduction of military expenditure in India any part of their programme.

It is not easy to imagine a greater misfortune befalling India than that she should become the shuttlecock of Parties in Great Britain. There would be no continuity in the policy pursued. There would be no guarantee that what was done by one Government would not be reversed by another. The criterion would no longer be "What is best for India and for the Empire at large but what will be the effect of this or that measure at the next election." The electors—totally unable, from many causes, to grasp the intricate problems connected with British rule in India from the consideration of which even now the bulk of the House of Commons habitually shrink—would be swayed by faddists, wiseacre globe-trotters, and unprincipled Party wire-pullers, while, perhaps, the one solitary native of India who had a seat in the House would find his influence discounted by the fact that he spoke not in the interests of India but of his party.

The path of the member for Central Finsbury is quite clear. He has a splendid opportunity of doing India real service. Let him confine his liberalism within the boundaries, which even Mr. Gladstone has not yet obliterated. Let him vote for Home Rule for Ireland as the representative of Central Finsbury. Let him vote for an Eight Hours' Bill. In short, let him do what the Liberal Whip's tell him for the sake of his seat at any rate. But unless another change comes over the spirit of Mr. Gladstone's dreams, India will be a sphere in which his judgment will be free and his action uncontrolled. He will easily get the ear of the House. The murmur of "New Member" will awaken in his case uncommon attention. When he rises to address the House he will certainly be received with that indulgence and courtesy which it invariably shows to one engaged in delivering a maiden speech. But afterwards on no subjects will he be listened to with so much interest as those connected with India. I can imagine only two things which will destroy the influence of one in his position. The first is want of tact and the second is the placing of the interests of his Party above those of the little constituency of 200 millions whom he is at this moment perhaps with a slight stretch of imagination, taken to represent. He must use his own common-sense and eschew Mr. Mehta's advice.—Yours, &c.,

A GENEROUS IMPERIALIST.

MILITARY NEWS.

We hear that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief Sir George Greaves is under orders to proceed to the frontier. Two additional Bombay and two Bengal regiments have been ordered for service.

The issue of twenty condemned Martini-Henry rifles to each Native Infantry regiment in India, for use of recruits at drill, has been sanctioned.

The leave granted to Major M. N. G. Kane, Seaforth Highlanders, and Lieutenant H. J. Coningham, Leinster Regiment, has been extended to the 9th January and 12th December next, respectively.

In connection with the reports on the working of Cantonment Hospitals during the year 1891, the Medical officers in charge have been instructed that every description of case applying for relief should be treated therein as far as may be possible either as in-door or out-door patients according to the possibilities or requirements of the case.

The following appointments are sanctioned : *5th Bengal Cavalry.*—Major H. N. Webb to be 2nd-in-command, remaining seconded : Captain W. W. Lean to be 2nd-in-command sub. pro tem. : Captains W. F. C. C. Plowden, S. C. Gough and H. E. Boileau to move up in grade succession. Lieutenant E. B. Lang to be squadron commander, sub. pro tem.

The midsummer class of technical instruction at the Babugarh Horse Breeding Depot Farm will be held between the 8th and 15th August. The following subjects will be considered and lectures delivered thereon:—(1) Stable management. (2) Management of stud stallions, brood mares and young stock, including their utilisation for agricultural purposes. (3) Cultivation of lucerne, quinea grass, dub, carrots, &c.

The undermentioned have leave of absence :—Captain A. H. W. Lowndes, Rifle Brigade, to England for 12 months on private affairs ; Colonel H. O. Woodhouse, 9th Bengal Infantry, in India for twelve months, on private affairs ; Lieutenant E. B. Ennis, Hampshire Regiment, to England for 6 months ; and Surgeon-Captain H. E. Banatvala, 33rd Punjab Infantry, to Japan for 3 months, on medical certificate.

As a misapprehension appears to exist as to the authorised married establishment of batteries of Royal Artillery serving in India, para. 1248, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., part I., will shortly be corrected, so as to shew clearly that, in regard to rank and file, the authorised married establishment for the Artillery and Cavalry is 4 per cent. only, except for regiments and batteries that landed in India on or before the 1st July, 1892.

Major Harden, Royal Sussex Regiment, and Lieutenant Craster, No. 2, Mountain Battery R. A., have been appointed Cantonment Magistrates at Naini Tal and Jutogh, respectively. Rs. 1,750 has been provided on account of extra duty pay of nursing orderlies employed in station hospitals of British troops in Bengal during 1892-93 ; Rs. 1,000 being allotted to districts in the Eastern circle, and Rs. 750 to those in the Western circle.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain F. G. Pollock to be 2nd-in-command sub. pro tem. ; Captains J. H. Parsons and H. A. Mereweather, squadron commanders, to move up in grade succession. Captain R. S. Alexander to be squadron commander sub. pro tem. *1st Punjab Infantry.*—Lieutenant H. C. Sandford, from the 33rd Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. *1st Gurkhas.*—Major R. Fulton, of the 2nd Battalion, to officiate as Commandant.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

THE STANDARD GAUGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI.

The following letter has been addressed by the Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railway) Bombay :—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 20th July 1892.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to solicit the attention of Government to the urgent necessity which now exists for the establishment of direct through communication by railway on the standard gauge between Bombay and Delhi and the Punjab.

2. So far back as 1886 it was already becoming apparent that the steadily increasing traffic between Bombay and the North-West was rapidly overtaking the carrying powers of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and in a letter which the Chamber had the honour to address to Government, under date of 12 July 1888, it was stated that "the necessity of affording relief to the Ahmedabad-Ajmere section of the Rejputana-Malwa-Railway had forced itself on the attention alike of the railway authorities and the commercial public immediately interested." "The reports of the railway officials," it is added, "afforded of themselves sufficient evidence that the traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa must at no distant date reach a point entirely beyond the working resources of the line, and the Committee—several of them from delays and difficulties encountered in their actual experience as receivers and transmitters of merchandise—can give the additional weight of their testimony to the same effect." The anticipations then expressed have been amply realized during the interval, the traffic on the line, both through and local, having steadily developed, until in the past export season it exceeded the carrying powers of the railway, and during the month of May last large contracts for the delivery of wheat had to be cancelled at great loss to native merchants from inability to obtain means of transport.

3. The situation thus created the Chamber cannot but view with grave anxiety and concern, and the Committee feel confident that His Excellency the Governor in Council will concur with them in saying that the time has arrived when the claims of the trade to more extended and direct railway communication between Bombay and the North-West demand immediate consideration.

4. And if this point be conceded, there is no room for difference of opinion that the additional facilities required must be provided by means of extension to Delhi of an alternative route or routes on the standard gauge,—the Chamber having always been at one with Government in the views they have expressed against the conversion of the Rajpatana-Malwa to the broad gauge, not only on the score of cost, but also on the ground that the line in question is performing excellent work and fulfilling an important function as a main connecting link of the metre gauge system.

5. Two schemes, my Committee understand, have been submitted to Government which would admit of the direct connection of Bombay with Delhi on the broad gauge with advantage,—one, the extension of the Godhra-Rutlam line from Rutlam to Jhalrapatan, Kerowlee, Bhurtpore and Muttra to Delhi,—submitted by the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway—and the other the extension of the Indian Midland Railway from Agra to Delhi through Muttra, Kosi, Hodal, Palwal, and Bulabgarh.

6. The former is the more extensive scheme of the two, and, in some respects, presents more attractive features to the members of the Chamber, as not only would it afford a shorter direct route to Delhi and the Punjab, but in its course from Rutlam to Bhurtpore would traverse a large extent of fertile and well populated country which is at the present moment entirely unprovided with railway communication. From this an extensive local traffic would doubtless be developed in addition to the relief which would be afforded the through traffic from Delhi, and, indeed, almost on the basis of the local trade alone, the line is one which would probably yield a fair return on capital cost. To the construction of this line, therefore, the Committee of the Chamber do not hesitate to attach the utmost importance, and they would respectfully request His Excellency the Governor in Council to be good enough to support their views with the Government of India so as to permit of the surveys being undertaken, if possible, in the coming cold weather. The length of the connection would be 350 miles, and the heavy cost incidental to it—estimated by the Directors of the Bombay-Baroda and Central Indian Railway at two and a-half million sterling is, no doubt, a matter of moment in the present state of the finances of Government. But the Committee of the Chamber are decidedly of opinion that the importance of the scheme is so great that the mere consideration of ways and means should not be allowed to stand in the way of its being undertaken, more especially as money can now be raised either in England on a rupee basis on most favourable terms for railway enterprises of this character.

7. The connection proposed by the Indian Midland Railway Company, if less extensive in proportion, has nevertheless, much to recommend it. Being already advanced to Agra, the distance between that city and Delhi to be linked up is only some 122½ miles, and the whole route is over an easy country on which the line could be constructed both expeditiously and economically. The estimates, my Committee believe, do not exceed £850,000 for the entire line including rolling-stock, and this amount, they understand, could be raised by the Company themselves under their present authorised capital. In this way the Government of India would not be called upon to contribute directly to the finances of the undertaking, and as the construction could be executed very rapidly, the Committee of the Chamber would be glad to see sanction given to it with the least possible delay.

8. Against this scheme it might be urged that through communication already exists between Agra and Delhi by means of the East Indian Railway, but it is scarcely necessary to point out that at the time of the greatest congestion of traffic, when the advantage of direct through communication is of the utmost moment the East Indian Railway—however willing they may be to work jointly with the Indian Midland—is certain nevertheless to give preference to the traffic yielding them the largest return ; or, in other words, showing the longest lead on their own line. This fact, the Committee of the Chamber consider, is of the greatest weight in considering the existing position of the line, and additional weight must be attached to the proposed extension from the advantage which would accrue from the opening of a line on the right bank of the Jumna and over which there seems no reason for objecting to equal running powers being granted to the East India as well as the Indian Midland. In fact were the Indian Midland scheme sanctioned for immediate prosecution, it also appears to the Committee of the Chamber that ultimately the Godhra-Rutlam extension might be connected at Muttra and running powers be conceded to that line also over the 100 miles intervening between Muttra and Delhi.

9. To the enormous strategical advantages of these connections it is unnecessary for the Chamber to allude. The expert opinion at the disposal of Government will at once render these manifest ; and the Committee of the Chamber therefore beg leave to hope that both for commercial and military reasons, His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to give the weight of his support to the early construction of both extensions by bringing them favourably to the notice of the Government of India.—I have, &c.,

J. L. SYMONS,
Chairman.

MILLS WORKED BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

We observe that Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons, engineers, have fitted up at the Sir Dinsha Petit Mill, at Tardeo, an installation of electric light, and nearly completed the plant for the transmission of power by electric means. This innovation is also put up by the City of Bombay Mills, at Chinchpoogly. It is the intention of the agents of both mills to work from seven o'clock in the evening to three or four the next morning by a second relay of hands. During the last two years, the agents of Bombay mills have been obliged to shorten their time of work so as to produce less yarn than there was demand for, and now two of the local mills are employing means to increase their production. This is probably owing to the present spurt given to the twist market by a large demand from China, which has sprung up quite unexpectedly. Almost all the mills have sold their production in advance up to the end of the year ; and it is probably to meet such extra demand that electric lights are to be fitted up in the mills to work them at night.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

We are requested to inform ladies and gentlemen attending the concert of the above Society this evening, that should it rain, carriages should enter by, and set down under the porch at the Brigade Office end of the Town Hall ; and should then pass behind the building and out by the gate by the office of the Surgeon-General.

BOMBAY MUNICIPA[L]

An adjourned meeting of
Corporation was held yeste[rday]
presidency of Mr. Javerilal
present :—Messrs. Abdulla M.
bhai Mody, Budrudin
Surgn. Lt.-Col. S. O'B. Banks,
Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Bl
Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasje
Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi M
Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Mo
Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabj
Geary, Reginald Gilbert, Hasam
Rahimtula, Jamsedji Kharsedji
Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M.
Luchmon Singh, G. Lund, Mulji Bh
Muncherjee C. Murzban, Nanabha
Nanu Narayen Kothare, R. G. Ozen
Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Cu
Khairaz, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayan
Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Su
Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoob
Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Pur
Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

AN INTERESTING FINAN

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in
of motion, moved : "That,
Standing Committee's resolut
instant, the Commissioner be
the Government of India for
in the open market, of a loan of R
period of forty years at 4 per cent., in orde
the paying off of the remaining balance due to Gove
ment on account of the consolidated loan of 4½ per cent. (raised for a period of thirty years from 1st January, 1881)." He stated that the conversion would save the Municipality raising an amount of Rs. 1,36,000 per annum, and thus relieve the present generation to that amount. It was now proposed to ask the Government to convert the loan, and in that case the amount of interest and sinking fund would be Rs. 2,20,600, affording relief to the amount stated. It might be said, he argued, by financiers that if the loan was converted into a 4 per cent. for 40 years the amount paid would be Rs. 8,82,748 ; whereas if the present 4½ per cent. loan was continued the amount paid in 18 years would be Rs. 64,19,736, a difference of Rs. 24,00,000. But if gentlemen would consider for a moment they would see that the saving to be effected each year, would bring the amount of payment to the same thing. The advantage would be, and what they were asking for from the Government of India, the extension of the period of the loan, and removing part of it from the present generation to another.

Mr. Grattan Geary seconded the motion, reserving his remarks.

Mr. Abdulla Kur said his calculations told a different tale, and he made out that by the conversion of the loan there would be a loss of about Rs. 13,00,000, and he proposed as an amendment that the scheme should be sent back to the Standing Committee, for the purpose of ascertaining more details to show whether there was an actual loss by the extension of the loan over 40 years.

Dr. DeMonte seconded the amendment.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that if their credit was such as to enable the Corporation to borrow money at 4 per cent., he did not see why they should pay 4½. (Hear, hear.) He considered Mr. Kur's calculations absolutely wrong, for they would have the use of the money for an extended period of 22 years. He considered there would not be a loss, but a gain.

The Municipal Commissioner said that if Mr. Kur's arguments were sound, it would not be desirable to raise a loan for more than twelve months. Although it might be that at the end of 40 years they would pay a gross sum proportionately larger than the amount of the original loan, yet they would have a larger revenue from which to repay it. In the one case they had the revenue of 18 years, but with the extension they would have the revenue of 40 years with which to pay the amount, thus distributing the period over more than double the period originally intended, in which to extinguish the loan. If Mr. Kur was right then his argument told against every loan the Municipality had, and especially against the Tansa loan which had been extended from 40 to 60 years. Considering the efforts they had been making to consolidate their various loans for water-works, or rather to make them have co-terminous periods for repayment, he considered it a reasonable thing that Tulsi should be consolidated in the other water-works loans. It was not unfair to posterity that they should endeavour to get that relief in consideration of the fact that their finances—if they were to carry out further works—required relief. The Corporation had undertaken water-works which provided for posterity, and they had yet to carry out drainage and sewerage works which would equally benefit future generations, and it seemed to him to be not unfair to endeavour to lighten their load. There was one alternative proposition for paying off 30 or 32 lakhs of the 43 lakhs out of invested balances on other loans and ask Government to allow the Corporation to go on to the market and raise a 4 per cent. loan to pay off the balance. That proposition was one he would have laid before the Corporation, but for one consideration. Assuming that they exhausted their loan balances in 4 per cent. paper, the danger he saw, was they might not then be able to borrow at 4 per cent. in consequence of Frontier troubles, or the country might be involved in a war and the market not in a favourable state. In that case they would have been selling off investments and put themselves in a position that they could not raise a 4 per cent. loan when required. The best proposition, he thought, was the one he had laid before the Standing Committee. The only question he saw was whether Government would extend the loan. He, however, trusted they would, as the market was favourable and the chances were they would be able to raise the money, thus relieving the present generation, whilst the burden on posterity would scarcely be more than nominal.

Mr. Solomon said he would be inclined to vote for the alternative proposal mentioned by the Commissioner, for it would certainly save the Corporation money. He (the speaker) considered trouble far off, and the prospect was that money would be rather cheaper than dearer for some time to come. The proposal of the Standing Committee was, however, a far better one than any he had heard that day, with the exception of the one mentioned by the Commissioner.

Mr. Mehta remarked that the Chairman of the Standing Committee had not put the case before the Corporation as it was done by the Municipal Commissioner. Dr. Cowasjee told them that the only advantage the Corporation would derive was to get relief in consequence of the extension of the period. But after what had fallen from the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Solomon it appeared that the Corporation would be decidedly benefitted by the proposed scheme. The operation which they were asked to give their consent to was a double operation. In the first place instead of a loan at 4½ per cent. they wanted to raise a loan at 4 per cent., affording relief to the extent of half per cent. and in the second place instead of a loan for 30 years they asked the Goverement to extend it to 40 years. The advantage to be derived by the Corporation would be that they would have to pay 4 per cent. for money, for which they paid 4½ per cent. He was not, however, quite sure that the Government of India would accord them sanction to the extension of the period.

Dr. Cowasjee, in reply, said that as stated by him before, there would be no pecuniary gain to the Municipality if the proposed scheme was carried out. The only advantage the Corportion would derive was the extension of the period for which they had long been fighting in connection with the Tansa water-works loan.

On a divison Mr. Kur's amendment was lost, Dr. Cowasjee's proposition being carried by a very large majority.

THE PROPOSED HANCOCK BRIDGE STATION.

Mr. G. W. Roughton, in accordance with notice of motion, moved :—"That the President be requested to address the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, pointing out the great public inconvenience, which is caused by the fact that there is now no passenger station on their line between Musjid and Byculla (New Station), and expressing a hope that the Company will at a very early date provide a passenger station at some point between the stations named." Mr. Roughton said he brought that notice of motion forward, because it was a matter of notoriety that the closing of the old Byculla station had resulted in inconvenience to the inhabitants of Bombay. At the present time, there was a space of two and a quarter miles in the city absolutely without passenger accommodation for the inhabitants, and the G. I. P. Railway, for all the good it served in that district, might as well run any other road than the one it did. The effect had already been to depreciate property in Love Lane, and Nesbit Lane, and those portions of Mazagon and Byculla which were left without no means of access to the city, except by tramway. It was a serious matter, and he ventured to think that any representation from the Corporation would go a long way to help the petition already presented by a large section of the inhabitants of Bombay.

Mr. Lund seconded the motion, and stated that he knew from his own experience the amount of incon-

ffered owing to the want of nd Byculla.
ted that what had been said r of the proposition might stion in his mind whether it functions of the Corporation to . They had already a larger eal with more than was con- er reluctant to seek for more. of the Railway Company to Byculla and Masjid they would out the interference of the Cor- not to the Company's interest, ood their representation would

ply, ventured to suggest that that ently within the proper scope It must, he said, be remembered e city in question was absolutely nd it was a part of the city where the trade of Bombay was transact- i Bunder with its large trade abso- by a station except Musjid. As re- y putting up a station if it was to they found that the other day the bridge at Byculla at a large expense sted motive. He was of opinion that voice to that of the petitions they bility get the station quicker than ise do.
then put, but rejected by two votes.

LAMPS.

mtoola moved,
icipal Commissioner be requested it is a fact that under ued by him 313 whole- he city have been convert- lamps, and whether a con- lamps are in narrow streets the Corporation desire to ex- at the old system of lighting streets and by-lanes all throughout , be resumed."
He said a great deal of inconvenience and danger had been caused in by-lanes by turning lamps into part-month lamps.

Dr. A. D'Monte seconded the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner said that 313 lamps had been converted this year, giving Rs. 6,104. He would not deny that some of those lamps might be in by-lanes, but care was generally taken to see that they were not turned out in lanes which did not get the benefit of the moonlight. Mistakes, however, were occasionally made and whenever complaint had been made he invariably looked into the matter himself. Lanes running in a northerly and southerly direction were generally left lighted, and in lanes running easterly and westerly the lamps were turned out on moonlight-nights. During the monsoon, however, there was no such thing as a part-month lamp.

On the statement of the Commissioner, Mr. Ibrahim withdrew his motion.

A DANGER.

Dr. D'Monte moved, in accordance with notice of motion :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take early steps to prevent the nuisance and danger to life caused by the digging of quarry holes in the vicinity of crowded localities at Mahim and Dadar."

The Municipal Commissioner said he would do what he could in the matter ; but reminded the Corporation that if they were to stop quarrying at Mahim and Dadar, the price of stone would go up, which would affect the Municipality. The day, however, was not far distant when excavation at Mahim would have to be stopped.

On that assurance Dr. D'Monte withdrew the motion.

This concluded the business for the month of July.

GYMKHANA SCRATCH FOURS.

These races were rowed on Saturday afternoon, at Bandora, in fairly favorable weather, Mr. C. E. Kane kindly acting as starter, and Mr. F. C. Macree as umpire and judge. Four crews having entered, the races were rowed off in heats.

FIRST HEAT.

G. Campbell (bow).	M. Macmillan (bow).
R R. Own.	M. Stabb.
W. C. Symes.	T. M. Ryrie.
F. L. Croft (stroke).	C. S. Connell (stroke).
E. L. Barton (cox).	T. W. Birkett (cox).

Croft's crew got away with the lead, and rowing much the faster stroke, were soon two lengths ahead, which they maintained to the finish, winning rather easily.

SECOND HEAT.

T. L. Roberts (bow).	J. T. Murray (bow).
W. Sutherland.	P. de Wilton.
J. H. Lymington.	W. N. Fleming.
A. Stephen (stroke).	A. C. Boulton (stroke).
E. L. Barton (cox).	J. W. Birkett (cox).

This was a better contested race than the first, Stephen's boat gained an early advantage and were soon several lengths ahead, but the other crew spurting hard were rapidly reducing the difference : at the finish being beaten by a length and a half.

FINAL HEAT.

A. Stephen's crew, *vs.* F. L. Croft's crew.

This was rowed nearly in the dark. Stephen's crew were best away, and led after a quarter of a mile by fully a length when their No. 2 "caught a crab" and gave Croft's crew an advantage of three lengths which they held to within three hundred yards of the winning post when their cox. having missed the course in the darkness, ran them aground, leaving Stephen's crew, admirably steered by Mr. E. L. Barton, to paddle in easy winners.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framji Hormusjee & Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, July 7, is summarised in the following general remarks :—

The past fortnight has been characterised by a steadily advancing market, and all the counts with the exception of No. 12 have more or less participated in the hardening tendency, especially No. 10, which has come in for a large share of the advance inasmuch as some superior grades have realized $1 to $2 over the last rates. The only count that might be said to have remained backward is No. 12, in which excepting a few superior threads, there is not only no change for the better observable, but it is also out of enquiry even at a concession of half a dollar. No. 16 is in fair demand, and a moderate advance has been established in its rates. No. 20 at the latter end underwent a slight decline owing to forced forward sales, though on the whole prices have ruled steady and favourite chops have been eagerly taken up. Nos. 8 and 6 are also in fair demand with an advance in the rates of favourite and approved spinnings.

The off-take of the fortnight is estimated at about 8,300 bales, comprising about :—

1,400 bales	of No. 20	sold at	$66	to $73
2,000 „	„ 16	„ at	„ 61	to „ 68
700 „	„ 12	„ at	„ 53	to „ 60
3,600 „	„ 10	„ at	„ 51	to „ 61 and „ 64
500 „	„ 8-6	„ at	„ 51	to „ 53

leaving unsold stocks at 8, 500 bales.

The Shanghai market, in sympathy with the feeling here, as well as with the firm and advancing tenour ruling at Bombay, has experienced a fair enquiry at a rise of 1 to 2 taels in tens and sixteens and of half a tael in favorite chops of No. 20, and about 9,000 bales are reported to have changed ownerships, leaving 18,000 bales unsold.

The Japan market in the first part of the fortnight is said to have ruled quiet, though latterly advices of a better demand have come to hand with an advance in a few spinnings. Cotton is in demand daily at increasing rates.

The Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar of Baroda, Sena Khas Kheyl, Shemsher Bahadur, Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishie, G.C.S.I., and the Maharanee Sahib Chimna Bai Gaekwar, with their two sons, arrived at the Castle on Monday afternoon, the 4th inst. Col. Reynolds, Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, and Col. Fitzgerald, C.B., Political Officer, accompanied their Highnesses. Sir G. S. Fitzgerald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political A. D. C., arrived at the Castle at the same time. Their Highnesses were attended by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar (brother of his Highness) and Shrimant Sita Bai, Mrs Elliott, and Rajashri Vasudev Madhav Samarth. The Gaekwar was received by the Queen, who was accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg. Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar was presented to Her Majesty. The Maharanee Chimna Bai, with the two Princes, were afterwards received by the Queen. Shrimant Sita Bai Gaekwar and Mrs. Elliott were presented to her Majesty. The Maharanee, with the two Princes, attended by Mrs. Elliott, Shrimant Sampatrao, and Shrimant Sita Bai Gaekwar, left the Castle at six o'clock, for London. Colonel Fitzgerald, C.B., Political Officer, left the Castle at the same time.

THE MUNICIPAL DEADLOCK AT THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly permit us to point out that your leader of the 18th instant, criticising the letter of resignation of the late managing committee of Thana the Municipality and the conduct of its members is based upon incorrect information as to matters of fact, and contains several inaccuracies. In justification of our conduct and the course we have deemed it proper to follow in resigning our seats on the managing committee we feel it necessary to point out those inaccuracies. You seem to have been led to suppose that the late managing committee left a large legacy of arrears. In other words, the late managing committee is charged with having done very little work and merely proved an obstructive body. Now the true facts are these :—

The late managing committee, whose resignation is under discussion, was elected by the newly-constituted Municipality, at a general meeting, held on the 11th April last. We took charge of our office on the 13th April, and continued to do our duties until the 25th June last, a period of nearly seventy-three days. At the time we took charge, the number of matters in arrears handed over to us by the Municipal Secretary was something like one hundred and forty, a legacy left to us by our predecessors. The number of new and old matters disposed of by us during the period of seventy-three days is nearly five hundred. The last meeting of the managing committee was held on the 25th June last, when there was very little work left undisposed of. Since the 26th June we ceased to work and then there was an interregnum of some twelve or thirteen days, during which period the Municipal office must have received a number of letters, morning reports of Municipal inspectors, and several petitions from the public with which we have nothing to do ; nor do we hold ourselves responsible for the accumulation during the period after we ceased to work. It cannot be, therefore, justly said in the face of the Municipal records that "we spent our time in resenting the imperative words of the President, and left a legacy of one hundred and seventy-five arrears in matters of sanitation, &c.," when we had already disposed of some five hundred matters during a tenure of the office in addition to a large amount of out-door work.

2. You say that, "of the last general election in Thana, on April 1st, the pleaders, who, under the shadow of the Sessions Court form a numerous and influential body, secured seven "of the ten elective seats." This statement is not accurate. Of the ten elective seats only five were secured by the pleaders.

3. You say : "Amongst the seven was a pleader, who has been a member of the Corporation and of the Committee, but had resigned owing to a difference with the former President." The pleader to whom you allude did not resign owing to any differences with the former President. The facts, as they will appear, from the municipal records, are quite otherwise. They will show that so far from there being any difference or want of harmony between the pleader in question and the former President there the President himself regretted that the pleader had resigned, and that his retirement was a loss to the Municipality.

4. With regard to the affair of the tin box you say : "The affair * * * arose in this way." The teak box which was part of the furniture of the Municipal office contained not only petitions but business letters." What the managing committee did was to substitute for it a kerosine oil tin with a hole in it, in which petitions and letters could be conveniently carried to the chairman's house. "The President brought the irregularity to the notice of the Corporation on the ground that it was inadvisable that municipal letters and petitions should be dealt with in a private house." To this we say that the matter has never been brought to the notice of the Corporation. The president wrote the memo. of his own motion without consulting that body beforehand. As to the inadvisability of dealing with municipal letters or petitions at a private house, the practice has been followed here not only by the chairman of every committee, but also by the President who, as a matter of fact, has been doing all his municipal business at his private house.

5. Now with regard to the grant of casual leave to the Secretary you say :—"They (the managing committee) gave it without consulting the President, who under the rules alone could give casual leave." That this is not correct the rule itself will show. It is :—

"Rule 107—Casual leave not exceeding seven days on any one occasion and, not exceeding twenty days in the agregate, in a year may be granted, on account of sickness or other sufficient reason by the managing committee or the President."

This matter was laid before the general committee, and they confirmed the order of the managing committee.

6. Your remark with respect to the municipal peons being put to watch the tank is based up on quite inaccurate facts. Only one out of the three peons was temporarily deputed to watch the tank until the managing committee could make other provision. This the managing committee has full authority to do. The President had no authority under the rules to interfere in this matter.

7. In your next remark, with regard to the opening of the southern bank of the Masunda Tank, you say : "A breach had been made in the dam which in case of flood would have endangered the whole structure. The President repaired the breach and complained that so serious a step should have been taken without authority." This breach of the dam was one of the measures that were taken by the managing committee to have the nuisance abated. They had full authority to do so under the Municipal rules. It was a temporary breach, and when it was found that the water would not escape through it we ordered it to be repaired. Last year a similar breach was made in the same dam by our predecessors, and their authority was never questioned by the President. In the present case the President only opened an unnecessary correspondence, blaming the managing committee which he has no authority to do. This will also prove that the statement that we allowed the nuisance to continue until the 23rd June is not correct.

The next remark which we notice is a much more serious allegation, to which we shall refer presently, relating to the neglect of the committee to take measures for the abatement of the nuisance which threatned the health of all Thana is quite a secondary matter in the opinion of the managing committee. In connection with this you say further on : "The Masunda Tank in the beginning of June became intolerably offensive." We are informed that as a matter of fact the nuisance had been allowed to continue in disregard of repeated representations on the subject until the 23rd June." "On that day three men were employed, and on the 24th four men. On the 28th out of all patience the President wrote a memo stating that if the managing committee did not set about to work forthwith he could himself in three hours take it in hand."

As to these remarks we say and deliberately assert that they are based upon wholly misrepresented facts. The facts as they are to be found upon the Municipal records are quite otherwise. The first thing that attracted the late managing committee's serious attention after they took charge of their office on the 13th April was the dangerous condition of the tank which had been stinking offensively from the month of March last. We took prompt measures to abate the nuisance, and our attempts were successful. This fact is notorious in Thana at least. This improved condition of the tank continued until the first showers of rain came down in the beginning of June, which increased a little the quantity of water in the tank, and afterwards for some time there was failure of rain. There was intense heat experienced here during that time, and the green in the water having accumulated on the surface gave out an offensive smell. Owing to the water being increased it was not possible to remove the whole water mixed with the green, which was the cause of the offensive smell. We thought, therefore, we should wait for more rain which was hourly expected by the people with so much anxiety. If rain had fallen in time the quantity of water would have been raised to the usual level of the tank, and it would have been very easy to allow the green matter to escape with the water through the outlet of the tank. With this expectation we waited until the 23rd June, a period of only a week during which the offensive smell was given out, and then when we thought there was no prospect of rains sooner we took measures from the 23rd June, You have noted the number of men employed on the work on the 23rd and 24th, but have not alluded to the number of labourers employed on the 25th, which was 28. All this was known to the President as will appear from the proceedings of the Municipality, and yet it will appear he wrote the memo. for which there was not the slightest occasion. You say, Sir, that the nuisance was allowed to continue in disregard of repeated representations on the subject until the 23rd. We assure you that the memo. of the 25th June was the only representation we received from the President on the subject during the period of our tenure of the office. That we did take measures to abate the nuisance before the 23rd June will appear from the proceedings, the account books, muster rolls, &c., of the Municipality.

9. With regard to your remark : "The President having to draw up his administration report employed a clerk to assist in the work, the managing committee sent for him without any reference to the President, and when he continued at his work the committee fined him Rs. 5 * * *." We say the clerk was not fined by the managing committee for his having continued to work up the administration report, but was fined for an act of roguery committed by him with respect to a certain endorsement upon a paper of some importance. The managing committee had full authority to fine him under the rules, and the general committee to whom this matter was referred by the President has confirmed the order of the managing committee.

10. Your further remark regarding this clerk is : "This unlucky clerk was subsequently dismissed by the managing committee apparently for insulting that body. We notice here anent that the circumstances under which the managing committee felt justified in dismissing this clerk are not noticed nor contradicted by you. We may, however, mention here that the order of dismissal has also been confirmed by the general committee.

In making the above remarks you seem to be led to believe that the managing committee has no authority to fine or dismiss the clerk under the Municipal rules. We, therefore, quote here for your information and satisfaction the rule under which the managing committee passed those orders :—

"99. The managing committee or the President may appoint, fine, reduce, suspend, or dismiss any officer or servant of the Municipality other than the secretary. Provided that the sanction of the Municipality shall be necessary to the appointment and dismissal of any officer or servant whose pay exceeds Rs. 10 per mensem."

11. We notice that the allegations contained in our letter of resignation, charging the President with having insulted the chairman of the managing committee by using ungentlemanly and objectionable language towards him is not noticed or contradicted by you. Under these circumstances and having regard to the inaccurate information on which your editorial under notice is based, we may be allowed to say that the arbitrary conduct of the President left us no alternative but to resign our office. Neither the cause of local self-government nor our self-respect would have been maintained if we had tamely submitted to the President's imperious mode of asserting his authority. We may state that the sanitary committee and the chairman of the school-board have since resigned their respective offices owing to the arbitrary conduct of the President.

M. R. NADKARNI,
GANPATRAO JAIRAM KHARKUR,
NARAYAN AMRIT CHITRI,
GOVIND VISHWANATH APTE,
Members of the late M. C. Thana Municipality.

Thana, July 23.

CHARGE OF CHEATING THE MUNICIPALITY.

At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Erwad Eduljee Pestonjee Sanjana, on bail, appeared to answer the charge of cheating the Bombay Municipality, in respect of certain moneys obtained as refund claims by misrepresentation.

Mr. Crawford prosecuted, and Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, defended the accused.

Purshotum Tricum, cross-examined, deposed that. Chutterbhooj Lalljee was in his native place. His partners Thakersey Govind, Heraj Megji, and Kamji Damji, attended to his business in Bombay. Damodar Pitamber was still in the business, but witness did not know where he was, he having gone away about a month and a-half ago before the present proceedings commenced.

Waman Bhasker Joshi, cross-examined, said the railway certificate was in the name of Dayal Lalljee as exporter by the hand of Lilladhur Bhowan for 25 bags of sugar. The consignor of the consignment note 1248 by 180 was Chapsey Borah for 5 bags of gunnee. The note 5002 was presented by Narayan and Jaitha, chittywallas. Witness received all the refund claims on the 1st inst. The largest number of claims presented were from Narayen and Jaitha, chittywallas, in which capacity they have served for about thirteen years. Witness saw Jaitha Dhungey in office, he came there when disputes arose. The signature of Jaitha Dhungey was in the specimen books.

Tricum Wiswanath said he was in the accused's service for about two years. Muggunlal was about the same time in his service. Sometimes the refund claims were signed by witness and sometimes by Muggunlal in the accused's name. The railway certificates were signed in a similar manner. The practice was that in those cases where the merchant's signatures did not appear in the specimen signature book the chittywallas signed as exporters. On two of the railway certificates the accused's name was signed by witness as exporter. The one for 205 bags was brought to witness by Lilladhar Bhowan and the others by Damodhar Pitamber. Lilladhar and Damodar told witness the goods belonged to their constituents, and asked him to put the name of the accused as exporter. When witness put the signature he relied on the correctness of the railway certificate. I have heard that all duplicate railway certificates were sent by the railway through the Municipal Officer. Witness signed other certificates in the same way under similar circumstances, and for the same reasons. Witness was not in the habit of going to the railway station in respect of the goods. Their man Samuel Soloman went to the railway station once or twice a month. In the case of Exhibits A, C, and D, Dyal and Chutterbhooj Lallji's men attended to the railway station to get the certificates initialled. The certificates were brought to witness after being initialled by those men. Believing the certificates to be true and after examining the initials on them, witness prepared the claims and sent them into the Municipal Office. In the form book there were accounts in the name of Chutterbhooj Lallji, Dayal Lallji, and the accused and other accounts. In Chutterbhooj Lallji's account there were claims made in his name. In the accused's account there were claims made in his name, and the names of others. The memoranda on the margin was in regard to amounts paid to *muccadums*, witness made those memoranda from the dictation of the accused.

Muggunlal Maneoklal said he had signed the claims and railway certificates in the name of the accused. The railway certificates were given witness by Trimbuck, when witness signed the accused's name the railway signature was not there. Trimbuck filled in the certificates, and gave them to witness for signature. Witness signed the railway certificates very seldom. As far as witness knew the accused never went to the railway station in respect of those matters.

The next hearing was fixed for Tuesday, August 2, at 2-30 p. m.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

A large and influential meeting of native cotton-dealers and mill-owners was held yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. J. N. Tata, for the purpose of establishing a new society on principles most conducive to the interests of their trade.

On the motion of Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, seconded by Mr. Gordhundas Khatao Makanji, Mr. J. N. Tata was called to the chair.

Resolution 2. Proposed by Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas, and seconded by Mr. R. D. Tata that the society be named "The Bombay Cotton Exchange." Carried unanimously.

Resolution 3. Proposed by Mr. Dhurumsey Soonderdas, and seconded by Mr. Devji Purbut, that the following gentlemen be appointed as managing committee for the current year :—Messrs. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, J. N. Tata, Gordhundas Khatao Makanji, D.C. Shroff, Karsondas Vulabdas, Narandas Purshotumdas, Gokuldas Madhavji, Gokulbhoy Moolchand, Hurmookhrai Amoolakh, Govinddas Luchmondas, Lalji Kanji, R. D. Tata, and Subhapathy Mudelliar. Carried unanimously.

Resolution 4. Proposed by Mr D. C. Shroff, and seconded by Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhaichand, that the draft rules now submitted to the meeting be printed in English and Gujerati and copies thereof be forwarded to each member of the Exchange with a request to forward any alterations or suggestions they may have to make to the managing committee within eight days after the receipt of the draft rules ; and that the managing committee proceed within a week to revise and settle the draft, and submit it for adoption at the general meeting of the members of the Exchange to be called for the purpose. Carried unanimously.

Resolution 5. Proposed by Mr. D. E. Wacha, and seconded by Mr. J. Fernandes, that the letter of Mr. Beaufort to the address of Mr. Vijbhookhandas Atmaram just read to the meeting be passed to the committee with a view that it be replied to in such a manner as it may deem most proper, and that meanwhile that gentleman be thanked for his courtesy.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting was dissolved.

A riot broke out on July 2 in the streets of Madrid owing to the imposition of a small tax upon the street-vendors. The market women marched along the streets towards the better part of the city, accompanied by a crowd of roughs, and stoned the police who attempted to drive them back. As they met with resistence, after some time the civil guard fired, and several people were wounded. Many arrests were made.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Right Hon. A. W. Peel is to be re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons without opposition, after which the swearing in of members will be proceeded with. It is not yet certain whether there will be a Queen's speech as the Conservative Government retain office. To test the feeling of the House Mr. Gladstone will move a resolution condemnatory of the policy of Lord Salisbury's administration and an adverse vote will compel the present Government to resign.

The Conservatives of Central Finsbury, it is said, believe they will be able to unseat Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji when the scrutiny takes place.

Sir Edward Bates and Co. sued Dharamsey Munch and and Co., in the Small Causes Court, to recover Rs. 1,740-5-9, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs on account of the defendants failure to ship 555 tons of seeds, wheat and cotton, according to contract on the 29th February, 1892. A decree for the amount and costs was given by Mr. C. W. Chitty, and a case was stated for the High Court.

The hearing of the suit brought in the Bombay High Court to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for the running down of the pattimar Sooltani by the steamship Deccan, on the 31st October last, in the Prince's Dock channel, concluded yesterday after a lengthened enquiry. Mr. Justice Farran took time to consider his decision.

A boy of about eight years old fell on the railway line at Rawalpindi from a third-class carriage on the 20 inst., while the train was going at speed. The boy was subsequently picked up quite unhurt.

An exciting thief-cathing incident took place at Rawalpindi on Friday. A thief was detected by the policeman on beat entering a house. The policeman chased him from one street to another, till at last he cornered him. The thief was armed with a big clasp-knife, but, before he could strike, the constable inflicted a sword cut upon him and secured him.

A very large number of irrigation works have been carried to completion as famine relief works in the Meiktila district in Upper Burma. Some of these works are of considerable age, but had been allowed to get into disrepair during Theebaw's reign, and were practically useless until their reconstruction was undertaken by the local Public Works Department a few months ago. The district has now an irrigation system which will practically render the cultivable lands free against failure of the rains.

The saving effected by the use of the Karachi route during the last trooping season is estimated by a Calcutta paper, of course, at about Rs. 60,000, in addition to which the North-Western Railway have added some Rs. 90,000 to their earnings.

During the week ending 14th instant there were registered within the Municipal limits of Karachi 88 births and 104 deaths against 93 and 51, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year. The deaths are classified as below :—Cholera 54, fever 35, bowel complaints 4, injuries 2, other causes 9, total 104.

The Government of India in sanctioning the extension to the Madras Army of the system of training Reservists at regimental centres, which has already been approved for Bengal, expressed the hope that it may be found possible in Madras, as elsewhere, to arrange for one of the battalions of a group being always at the regimental centre, as this is a very important feature of the scheme.

Of late the Hazaras have actually assumed the offensive, two cleverly planned ambuscades having been completely successful. In place of their jhezails they have now secured Snider rifles with abundance of ammunition from the convoy which they looted, and being thus well-armed, for the first time in their lives, they will fight with great confidence. Their object will be to close the road between Kabul and Kandahar, thus preventing reinforcements being sent from the Northern to the Southern Province. The Jagori clan to the west and south-west of Ghazni can best manage this, and they are believed to have thrown in their lot with the Oruzghan tribes. It would perhaps be an exaggeration to discribe the position as a critical one; but at the same time the Amir has to face a state of affairs which may jeopardise his authority not only in the Hazarajat, but in the adjacent tracts to the eastward held by the Ghilzais. He may yet be forced to direct the operations in person, for, as he himself has said, the "ignorance and foolishness" of his officers have led to something like disaster in the attempt to suppress the rising.

The inquest at Penge on the remains of Captain Dale, the aeronaut, did not throw any light upon the cause of the collapse of the balloon in the Crystal Palace grounds, reported in our last issue. A retired aeronaut, named Wright, who had made 400 ascents, and to whom the deceased at one time acted as assistant, said he could not explain the accident. The repair made by Mrs. Dale had nothing to do with the mishap. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and said, in their opinion, no blame attached to any one.

In a dense fog, about eight o'clock on the night of July 1, the Inman steamer City of Chicago ran upon the rocks inside the Old Head of Kinsale. A few passengers were sent ashore by a boat, and were landed in an adjacent creek. The firing of the minute gun brought the coastguard and the boatmen of the neighbourhood to the top of the cliff, some 200 feet above the vessel. They lowered a rope ladder, up which the great majority of the passengers were assisted, and all were rescued. One child fell, when part of the way up, but was caught by a boatman who saw him stumble. The passengers had to make their way as well as they could, some twelve miles, to Kinsale, and thence proceed to their destinations. The City of Chicago has since become a total wreck, and has sunk in about twelve fathoms of water.

The following are among the recently proved wills in England :—Major William Lyon, J.P., £162,000 ; Mr. Charles Lukey Collard, £161,749 ; Right Hon. Robert Bermingham, Earl of Leitrim, £146,000 ; Mr. Henry Wardle, £131,362 ; Right Hon. Rudolph William Basil, Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, £114,000 ; Mr. Joshua Harman East, £84,150 ; Right Hon. Sir George William Wilsher, Baron Bramwell, P.C., £60,000 ; Mr. Henry Vyse, £57,776 ; Miss Jane Charlotte Flemming, £53,000 ; Mr. Charles Giles-Puller, £24,043 ; Sir Alexander Fuller-Acland Hood, £21,545 ; Capt. Sir A. Agnew, £21,545 ; Mr. E. K. Karslake, Q.C., £207,969.

An Indian officer writes to *Truth* as follows with reference to the various funds which have been from time to time established for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Indian Service. What may be the amount of money standing unaccounted for under this head, observes Mr. Labouchere, I do not know, but presumably it is large. Beyond question, accounts ought to be furnished to those who have subscribed, and I should advise them to apply pressure collectively for that purpose. It will then be possible to pronounce an opinion upon the way the funds have been dealt with —"To a large number of officers the method of dealing with this money has long appeared so anomalous as to have become of late years almost a scandal. Many of these funds are virtually extinct from the deaths of subscribers and recipients. What has become of the surplus ? In other cases the funds accumulated are large and the recipients few. Presumably the pensions might be enhanced. Why is this not done ? This is not a question of public money. The funds have been established, and kept up by deductions from officers' pay. I myself have been subscribing for close upon twenty years, and I feel that I have a right to see a properly audited balance-sheet. Nothing of the kind has been offered to me during the whole of my service."

Truth hears that Lady Charlotte Schreiber (the mother of Lord Wimborne) has decided to present her rare and splendid collection of fans, which is one of the finest in the world, to the British Museum.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE HONORABLE MR. MACKAY'S SPEECH.

At the public meeting of the Indian Currency Association in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 13th July, 1892, the Hon'ble James Mackay, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., the President of the Association, in opening the proceedings, said :—

When the Currency Association was first started I stated that we would welcome the opinions of those who held views differing from our own and that we would answer their arguments when the proper time arrived. Well, four weeks having elapsed since the publication of our memorial there has been ample time now for hostile criticism, but of this we have really seen very little, and I am glad to say any that has appeared, almost without exception, has been perfectly fair and has been written in the best possible taste and spirit. In some quarters, we have been told that we have not made it sufficiently clear how the gold standard, which we advocate, failing the remedy of international concert for the free use of silver, is to be introduced, or how it is to be maintained, and on these points I shall also speak to-day.

THE WHEAT TRADE.

One newspaper tells us that to take up the petition in detail would occupy too much time, and that it must, therefore, confine its attention to one or two of its inaccuracies. We are then told that we are wrong when we assert that the exporter is no gainer by a low exchange, because we have overlooked that the supply from silver-using countries is not the only factor in determining the gold price. The newspaper admits that where a commodity is mainly supplied from silver-using countries there is a tendency to lower the gold price in proportion to the fall in exchange ; but it proceeds to say that in the case of the majority of India's exports other factors must be considered. But, gentlemen, though this newspaper speaks of the majority of India's exports, it mentions only one, and that one is wheat. It tells us that if there should happen to be a good wheat harvest in Russia and America, India's wheat export will be reduced by a high rate of exchange, that the ryot will be less prosperous, the railway receipts will be diminished, the Government will suffer, and the English manufacturer will have the demand for his products reduced in consequence of the poverty of the ryot. A good deal of sentiment exists on the subject of our Indian wheat trade and its competition with American and Russian wheat in the markets of Europe, and there is not unnatural disposition to avoid doing anything which might have the effect of shutting out Indian wheat from European markets. But on this subject I would like to quote from a letter addressed to me by Mr. Bell-Irving of Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co., a gentleman largely interested in the commercial prosperity of India. Mr Bell-Irving writes, "That an exchange of 1s. 6d. per rupee would permanently curtail the export of grain, seeds, cotton, jute, &c, &c. I do not for a moment believe, sooner or later, the surplus stocks over and above India's internal requirements would find their way to the seaboard ; and if India with her cheap labour cannot with an exchange of 1s. 6d. compete successfully with other producing countries with a gold standard, her outlook from a mercantile point of view is far from bright." I agree in these remarks and I think, if you will look at the returns of the wheat trade of India, you will find that it has risen and fallen in relation to the harvests in America, Europe and India, and has not been affected by exchange. How often in our own experience have we seen ocean freights at 40s, exchange at 1s. 8d. and an active export of wheat proceeding, while at other times with 1s. 5d. exhange and freights at 20s. scarcely a bushel could be placed on the European market. But the reference to the wheat trade is inappropriate. The circumstances of last year were so abnormal that it is to be hoped they may not recur for a generation at least. But for the accident that the United States and India had had abundant crops there would have been a famine of intensity all over Europe. Indian wheat was in demand, and it would have gone forward whether exchange was high or low, and the rupee price paid to the cultivator would have been the same. If you exclude 1891-92, when the European demand was altogether abnormal and unprecedented, you will find that the exports of wheat from India were larger in 1881-82, when exchange was about 1s 8*d.* than in any of the last five years. They were also larger in 1883-84 and in 1885-86, and in 1886-87, when exchange was at 1*s.* 7½*d.*, 1*s.* 6½*d.*, and 1s. 5¼d. than they have been since with exchange ruling at lower rates.

The following have been the wheat exports from India for the past eleven years in tons :—

1881-82	993,176
1882-83	707,202
1883-84	1,047,824
1884-85	791,538
1885-86	1,053,025
1886-87	1,113,166
1887-88	676,908
1888-89	880,504
1889-90	689,961
1890-91	716,024
1891-92	1,515,349

Then, that a low rupee does not give larger returns to the cultivators is plain from the recorded course of prices of wheat at Calcutta and Bombay. Taking the price of 1873 as representing 100, the course of values has been as follows :—

	Calcutta.	*Bombay.*
1873	100	100
1880	91	115
1885	72	74
1890	81	84
1892	103	103

We know well that the increase of 3 per cent. in the price this year is not due to the low rupee. The wheat trade has benefitted mainly from the facts that railways, steamers, and the Suez Canal have enabled us to enter markets which twenty years ago were absolutely closed.

VOLUME OF TRADE.

It is said in *Capital* that trade has flourished on a low rupee, and in support of the statement it is pointed out that in fifteen years—the editor tells us that he declines to go back twenty years, being content with fifteen—trade has nearly doubled. Well, I think it would have been better if he had gone back twenty years, for the fall in the gold value of silver began twenty years ago. I will do what he has not done, and I will go farther back still, to twenty-five years ago. I will not go back thirty years. If I did my case would be apparently stronger but only apparently, for thirty years ago was the time of the American war, and it might be said that I was comparing a period of abnormal trade with a period of normal trade. Now the editor of the paper to which I am referring compares the trade of the first year of his period of fifteen years with that of the last year. Such a comparison is insufficient, for the conditions in one or other of the years may have been exceptional, and a correct view of the progress made can be obtained only by looking at the figures over the whole of the considerable period involved. This is what I propose to do. Now, I will divide my twenty-five years into five series of five years each, so that there shall be no exceptional element such as often arises in dealing with a single year, and I will give you the aggregate of the trade of each series of five years. These are the figures :—

1.	From 1867-68 to 1871-72	Rx. 511,748,986
2.	From 1872-73 to 1876-77	„ 510,254,849
3.	From 1877-78 to 1881-82	„ 639,729,342
4.	From 1882-83 to 1886-87	„ 781,381,420
5.	From 1887-88 to 1891-92	„ 9,33,997,417

You will say at once that this is a clear view of progress. So it is, but if the trade of India had not made progress, it would have been a bad look out for all of us. But mark the rate of progress : In the second of these periods of five years—a period which was marked by the sudden commencement of the depreciation from which we are suffering, there was no progress as compared with the first five years : there was a decline. Then comparing the third period with the second, the fourth with the third, and the fifth with the fourth, we find the rate of advance to be as follows :—

2nd period	.... 0·3	per cent	decline.
3rd „	.... 25·35	„	increase.
4th „	.... 22·14	„	„
5th „	.... 19·53	„	„

Thus, the first fall in the gold value of the rupee was accompanied by a restriction of trade values. Prices having adjusted themselves, trade began again to move on, but in each succeeding period "at a slower rate of progress." This is the point I wish to impress upon you. I say that but for the conditions of our currency system the rate of progress might have been more rapid. As between the last of these periods and the first of them the whole increase has been 82·5 per cent., and if instead of taking the increase by periods I take the first and the last years (1867-68 and 1891-92) the rate of increase is 95·7 per cent. say 96 per cent, which is equal to an annual average of 3·84 per cent. That is the most that we can claim in twenty-five years, even on the method adopted by *Capital*. Well, a rate of less than 4 per cent. annually is not much of any increase, I believe, that it may be taken to be the nominal rate of increase in any country which possesses fully developed facilities for trade, but it is a small rate of increase for a country which is in process of being furnished with such facilities. You must remember that unless a country is going backward altogether the rate of increase must be materially larger than the rate of increase in the population. Our population has increased at the rate of 2 per cent. annually, taking into account the new territories added to the empire in the last twenty-five years, and some of the increase of trade must be attributed to that.

It should also be borne in mind that this has been a period during which we have been year after year increasing our facilities for trade, or indeed I might say creating facilities where none existed before. Five and twenty years ago not four thousand miles of railway had been laid in India. In the interval we have exchanged sailing vessels going round the Cape for steamers going through the Suez Canal. And yet while this revolution has been in operation, creating new and more favorable conditions for progress each year, our actual progress has been no greater, rather less, than might have been expected if the conditions had been previously existent; and moreover the progress is being made with diminishing speed.

TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

What better evidence can you have that the trade of Calcutta at any rate has not advanced by leaps and bounds than is to be found at your very door. Fifteen years ago it was expected that the trade of your port would make such strides that docks would be necessary to give it accommodation, and a dock accordingly has been built, and what is the result ? It is now found that the jetties which have not been added to for the past ten years are sufficient to meet your trade requirements. You consequently have the anomalous spectacle of a dock, which has cost three crores of rupees, provided with all the best appliances for the rapid discharge and intake of cargo, with sheds unequalled for their convenience and capacity by any in the world, connected by railway with all parts of India, lying vacant and unemployed, evidently built in advance of its time. Let India's currency now be put on a permanently stable and moderate basis, and I venture to predict that a few years hence you will find the dock at Kidderpore filled to the limit of its capacity, while an irresistible cry will be heard for the construction of dock number two.

INDIGO AND TEA PRICES.

It is said that the indigo and tea planters and the Bombay millowners may have something to say about compensations. Well, the planters know what they are about, and they know what has happened to their tea and indigo in the European markets : what has happened is evident from the prices of tea and indigo in Calcutta. Taking as in the case of wheat the average in 1873 as equal to 100, these are the variations :

	Tea, (good Souchong)	*Indigo,* (good)
1870	...	121
1873	100	100
1880	82	112
1885	55	103
1890	50	86
1892	41	74

Some tea people will tell you that the fall in the price of tea is due to over production, not to low exchange. But can they point to any glut of markets in support of this theory ? Or can they say that low exchange has done anything to keep up prices ?

BOMBAY MILLS.

And how about the Bombay millowners ? Taking the price of No. 20s yarns in 1874 (we have no record of 1873) to be 100, these are the prices :—

1874	100
1880	81
1885	72
1890	74
1892	65

Where is the compensation ? The granaries of India will not become African deserts, nor will the flavour of China tea be preferred to that of Indian, though we insist on our produce being paid for in gold. If it be to the advantage of India's wheat-growing districts that the country should be continued to have its currency on a silver basis, why does wheat-growing America not adopt a silver standard too ? The manufacturers of England do not find that they have it all their own way as they used to have—they are closely pressed by the competition of other countries such as Belgium, Germany and America. If the silver standard is such an advantage where competition comes in why does England not adopt it ?

(*To be continued*).

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

Renewal of the eclipse stakes of 10,000 sovs. second to receive 500 sovs., nominator of winner 500 sovs., and third 100 sovs. out of stakes ; for three and four-year-olds ; three-year-olds 8st. 8lbs. ; four 9st. 6lbs. ; M. and G. allowed 3lbs ; winners of a weight for age race value 500 sovs. 4lbs., of 1,000 7lbs. extra ; winner of Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, Grand Prix de Paris, Eclipse Stakes, or any weight for age race value 4,000 sovs ; 10lbs extra. Eclipse Stakes Course (about one mile two furlongs.)

London, Friday, 15th June.

The Duke of Westminster's b c Orme, by Ormonde—Angelica, 3 years, G Barrett	1
Mr J H Houldsworth's b c Orvieto, by Bend or—Napoli, 4 years, J Watts	2
Mr C D Rose's b c St Damien by St Simon—Distant Shore, 3 years, J Woodburn	3
M. Edmond Blanc's ch c Gouverneur, by Energy—Gladia, 4 years, Lane	0
Sir R Jardine's ch c Llanthony, by Ormonde—Agnes Bentinck, 3 years, F Barrett	0
Mr H Milnor's b c Certosa, by Isonomy—Thebais, 3 years, F Webb	0
Sir R Jardine's br c Rouge Dragon, by Bend or—Tiger Lily, 3 years, S Chandley	0

Winner trained by J. Porter, Kingsclere Hants.

Betting : 5 to 4 against Orme.

Won by a neck amidst great cheering after an exciting race between the first pair.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PLATE.

The Prince of Wales's Plate (handicap) of 1,000 sovs ; winners of any race (selling races excepted), after the publication of the weights, 6lbs., of two, or any handicap value 200 sovs. 8lbs., of two handicaps value 200 sovs. or one of 400 sovs. or any weight-for-age or weight-for-sex race value 500 sovs. 12lbs. extra ; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the Plate ; entrance 3 sovs., the only forfeit if declared ; 10 sovs. in addition if left in, and a further 10 sovs. for starters. The Straight Mile. (44 subs.)

London, Wednesday, 20th July.

Mr J H Houldsworth's b c Bushey Park, by Hampton—Sunshine, 3yrs, J Wall	1
The Earl of Ellesmere's b c Esmond, by Lowland Chief—Clarissa, 5 yrs, F Allsopp	2
Col Heyward's ch m Sabrina, by Cardinal York—Kegidva, 5 yrs, F Mullen	3
Mr J Lowther's ch h First Consul, by Charibert—Procella, 5 yrs, J Woodburn	0
Mr J Charlton's b c St David, by Retreat—Sultana, 4 yrs, C Loates	0
Mr J Gubbins' ch h John Morgan, by Muncaster—Miss Morgan, 5 yrs, G Barrett	0
Mr W Nicholl's b c Favoro, by Favor—Rong Eve, 4 yrs, A Holbeach	0
Mr Foxhall Keene's ch f Mavourneen, by Barcaldine—Gaydene, 4 yrs, F Peake	0
Mr J T Whipp's b h Lord of the Manor, by Hagioscope—Euphrosyne, 5 yrs, F Piatt	0
Mr R Moncreiffe's b a Ben, by Bend Or—Polly Perkins, 5 yrs, S Chandley	0

(Winner trained by J. Ryan, Newmarket.)

Betting : Ten to one against Bushey Park.

Won easily by six lengths.—*Asian.*

Lady Jeune, having taken the ladies in hand, has descended from the drawing-room to the kitchen, and thrown light in the *Fortnightly* upon "the servant question." It is a large subject. The gross number of our domestics is 1,803,406, whereof 130,865 are coachmen, grooms, butlers, or footmen ; 1,230,406 female servants, 92,747 charwomen, and 62,646 male and female hotel servants, the remainder being composed of smaller classes. Most people will probably be surprised to hear that there are over 12,000 servants seeking employment in London, and seeking it in vain. We are told, however, that the greater number are "bad or ill-trained." A curious detail is the effect of the modern fashion of living in flats upon the servant market. Before this the increasing height of London houses had been adding continually to servants' work ; but in a flat that difficulty at once disappears, and everything is done to diminish labour. What with lifts and electric lighting the necessity of having a large number of servants no longer exists. One or two maids and a man do the work which under former conditions took up, as Lady Jeune observes, the whole time of double the number.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—Treacher & Co., Bombay.

THE ELECTIONS.

On Monday (the 4th inst.) 14 Conservatives and Unionists and four Gladstonian Liberals were returned to Parliament, unopposed. Polling took place on Monday in 51 constituencies, and the polls were, in general, exceptionally heavy. They resulted in gains for the Gladstonian party of seats at Boston, Hereford, Stafford, Durham, Greenock, Reading, Lincoln, Stockport, West Ham, North and South, and East Bradford; while at West Notts and York City there were two seats gained by the Conservatives, and at Rochester a seat by a Liberal Unionist. Polling took place on Tuesday (5th) in 60 constituencies, of which 23 were in London. Seventeen of the latter were carried by the Conservatives and six by the Gladstonians, the figures in the last Parliament having been 18 and five, respectively. On Wednesday (6th) there were 74 elections contested, of which 16 were in the metropolis. Mr. Sexton was defeated in West Belfast, and the Unionists gained a seat in the Camlachie division of Glasgow in addition to the one in West Edinburgh, polled on the previous day. The Conservatives won seats in Walsall, Wednesbury, and Newcastle-on-Tine. The Gladstonians gained seats in Walworth, Bermondsey, Westington, Central Finsbury and North Salford, and two New seats each in Portsmouth, Oldham, and Devonport.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

THE METROPOLIS.

Kensington (South)—Sir A. Borthwick, C.
St. George's Hanover Square—G. J. Goschen, U.
South Paddington—Lord Randolph Churchill, C.
Strand—Hon. W. F. D. Smith, C.
University of London—Sir J. Lubbock, U.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Arvon (Carnarvonshire)—W. Rathbone, G.
Bewdley—A. Baldwin, C.
Birmingham (Edgbaston)—Mr. G. Dixon, U.
Bristol (East)—Sir J. D. Weston, G.
Bristol (West)—Sir M. H. Beach, C.
Cambridge University (2)—Professor Jebb, C. and Sir J. Gorst, C.
Canterbury—Mr. Henniker-Heaton, C.
Chorley (Lancs.)—Lieut.-General R. H. Feildon, C.
Cornwall W. (St. Ives).—T. B. Boiltho, U.
Derbyshire (South)—E. Broad, G.
Dorset (East)—Hon. H. Sturt, C.
Glamorgan (Gower)—D. Randell, G.
Glamorgan (Rhondda)—Mr. Abraham, G.
Hampshire (Andover)—Mr. W. W. B. Beach, C.
Hythe—Sir E. Watkin, U.
Kent (St. Augustine's)—Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, C.
Leicester—Mr. J. A. Picton, G. and Sir J. Whitehead, G.
Leicestershire (Melton)—Marquis of Granby, C.
Londonderry, N—H L Mulholland, C.
Manchester (North-West)—Sir W.T. Houldsworth, C.
Morpeth—Mr. T. Burt, G.
Notts (Newark)—Lord Newark, C.
Oxford University (2)—Sir John Mowbray, C. and Mr. J. G. Talbot, C.
Rutlandshire—Mr. G. H. Finch, C.
Shropshire (West)—Mr. Stanley Leighton, C.
Staffordshire (Burton)—Mr. S. Evershed, G.
Warwick—Mr. A. W. Peel, U.
Windsor—Mr. F. T. Barry, C
Wolverhampton (East)—Mr. H. H. Fowler, G.
Wolverhampton (South)—Mr. C. P. Villiers, U.
Yorkshire (Hallamshire)—Sir F. T. Mappin, G.
Yorkshire (Keighley)—Mr. Isaac Holden, G.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities—Sir C. Pearson, C.
Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities—Dr. J. A. Campbell, C.

IRELAND.

Antrim (South)—Mr. W. G. E. Macartney, C.
Armagh (Mid)—Mr. D. Plunket Barton, Q.C., C.
Armagh (North)—Colonel Saunderson, C.
Belfast (East)—Mr. G. W. Wolff, C.
Belfast (North)—Sir E. Harland, C.
Belfast (South)—W. Johnston, C.
Cork (East)—Capt. Donellan, N.
Cork (Mid)—Dr. Tanner, N.
Cork (North-East)—Mr. W. O'Brien, Anti-P.
Cork (North)—Mr. J. Flynn, Anti-P.
Down (West)—Lord Arthur Hill, C,
Waterford (West)—Mr. Alfred Webb, N.

THE POLLINGS.

THE METROPOLIS.

Battersea—Mr. John Burns, Labour, 5,616—Mr. W. M. Chinnery, C, 4,057—majority, 1,559. No change.

Bermondsey—Mr. R. V. Barrow, G, 4,390—Mr. A. Lafone, C, 3,732—majority, 658. Gladstonian gain.

Bethnal Green (North-West)—Mr. G. Howell, 2,898—Mr. H. H. Marks, C, 2,421—Mr. H. R. Taylor, Socialist, 106—Mr. R. Ballard, Independent, 23. No change.

Bethnal Green (South-West)—Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, G, 3,206—Mr. T. Benskin, C, 2,171—majority, 1,035. No change.

Brixton—Lord Carmarthen, C, 4,061—Mr. R. Stapley, G, 3,204—majority, 857. No change.

Chelsea—Mr. C. A. Whitmore, C, 4,993—Mr. B. F. Costelloe, G, 4,427—majority, 566. No change.

Clapham—Mr. P. M. Thornton, C, 5,170—Mr. R. M'Kenna, G, 4,526—majority, 644. No change.

Camberwell (Dulwich)—Mr. J. Blundell Maple, C, 5,318—Mr. A. Clayden, G, 3,138—majority, 2,180. No change.

Camberwell (North)—Mr. E. H. Bayley, G, 4,295—Mr. J. R. Kelly, C, 3,450—majority, 844. Gladstonian gain.

Camberwell (Peckham)—Mr. F. G. Banbury, C, 3,847—Mr. Edwin Jones, G, 3,664—Mr. B. Ellis, 95. No change.

City of London (2)—Sir R. Hanson, C, 10,556—A. Alban Gibbs, C, 9,258—J. T. Ritchie, C, 4,207. No change.

Finsbury (Central)—Mr. D. Naoroji, G, 2,959—Captain F. T. Penton, C, 2,956—majority, 3. Gladstonian gain.

Finsbury (East)—Mr. J. Rowlands, G, 2,383—Mr. W. L. Shadwell, C, 2,093—majority, 290. No change.

Finsbury (Holborn)—Mr. Gainsford Bruce, C, 4,949—Mr. G. Bateman, G, 2,477—majority, 2,472. No change.

Fulham—Mr. W. H. Fisher, C, 4,365—Mr. W. D. Barnett, G, 4,154—majority, 211. No change.

Greenwich—Mr. T. W. Boord, C, 4,200—Mr. G. C. Whiteley, G, 3,877—majority, 323. No change.

Hackney (Central)—Sir A. R. Scoble, C, 3,478—Mr. J. F. Stewart, G, 3,193—majority, 285. No. change.

Hackney (North)—Mr. W. R. Bousfield, C, 4,799—Mr. J. M'Call, G, 3,280— majority, 1,519. No change.

Hackney (South)—Sir C. Russell, G, 4,537—Mr. T. H. Robertson, C, 3,293—majority, 1,244. No change.

Haggerston—Mr. W. R. Cremer, G, 2,543—Mr. J. F. Firbank, C, 1,622—majority, 921. No change.

Hammersmith—Gen. Goldsworthy, C, 4,387—Mr. F. Smith, G, 3,718—majority, 669. No change.

Hampstead—Mr. E. Brodie-Hoare, C, 3,848—Mr. J. C. Swinburne-Hanham, G, 2,239—majority, 1,609. No change.

Hoxton—Mr. James Stuart, G, 3,410—Hon. C. Hay, C, 2,114—Mr. Donald, Labour, 19. No change.

Hull (Central)—Mr. H. S. King, C, 4,938—Mr. F. Maddison, G, 4,462. No change.

Hull (East)—Mr. C, Smith, G, 4,570—Mr. F. B. Grotrain, C, 3,738—Gladstonian gain.

Hull (West)—Mr. C. H. Wilson, G, 6,283—Col. G. Smith, C, 3,500. No change.

Islington (East)—Mr. B. L. Cohen, C, 3,975—Mr. P. W. Bunting, G, 3,510—majority, 465. No change.

Islington (North)—Mr. G. Bartley, C, 4,456—Mr. J. Hill, G, 3,646—majority, 810. No change.

Islington (South)—Sir A. K. Rollit, C, 3,194—Mr. W. D. Digby, G, 2,875—majority, 321. No change.

Islington (West)—Mr. T. Lough, G, 3,885—Mr. R. Chamberlain, U, 2,655—majority, 730. Gladstonian gain.

Kennington—Mr. M. Beaufoy, G, 2,860—Mr. F. Begg, C, 2,253—majority, 607. No change.

Kensington (North)—Mr. F. C. Frye, G, 3,503—Mr. W. E. Sharpe, C, 3,292—majority 211. Gladstonian gain.

Lambeth (North)—Mr. F. M. Coldwells, G, 2,524—Mr. H. M. Stanley, U, 2,394—majority, 130. Gladstonian gain.

Lewisham—Mr. J. Penn, C, 5,309—Mr. G. A. Harvey, G, 2,895—majority, 2,414. No change.

Marylebone (East)—Mr. E. Boulnois, C, 3,122; Mr. G. Whale, G, 2,300—majority, 822. No change.

Marylebone (West)—Mr. F. S. Hunt, C, 2,913—Mr. J. S. Foulger, G, 2,476—majority, 437. No change.

Newington (West)—Capt. Norton, G, 3,421—Mr. G. W. Tallants, C, 2,328—majority, 1,093. Gladstonian gain.

Norwood—Mr. C. E. Tritton, C, 4,147—Dr. W. H Verdon, G, 2,584—majority, 1,563. No change.

Paddington (North)—Mr. J. Aird, C, 2,591—Mr. T. Terrell, G, 2,281—majority, 310. No change.

Rotherhithe—Mr. C. Macdona, C, 3,995—Mr. H. J. Glanville, G, 2,765—majority, 1,230. No change.

St. Pancras (East)—Mr. R. G. Webster, C, 2,621—Mr. T. E. Gibb, G, 2,180—majority, 441. No change.

St. Pancras (North)—Mr. T. H. Bolton, G, 2,643—Mr. E. R. Moon, C, 2,588—Mr. J. Leighton, Ind, 35. No change.

St. Pancras (South)—Sir J. Goldsmid, U, 2,470—Mr. E. J. Beale, G, 2,033—majority, 437. No change.

St. Pancras (West)—Mr. H. R. Graham, C, 2,984—Mr. H. L. Lawson, G, 2,942—majority, 42. Conservative gain.

Southwark (West)—Mr. R. K. Causton G, 3,534—Mr E. Bond, C, 2,295—majority, 1,239. No change.

Tower Hamlets (St. George's East)—Mr. J. W. Benn, G, 1,661—Mr. C. T. Ritchie, C, 1,263—majority, 398. Gladstonian gain.

Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel)—Mr. S. Montagu, G, 2,327—Col. Trench, C, 1,800—majority, 527. No change.

Tower Hamlets (Poplar)—Mr. Sydney Buxton, G, 5,007—Major Welby, C, 2,975—majority, 3,032. No change.

Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley)—Mr. J. M. Macdonald, G, 4,072—Sir J. Colomb, C, 3,649—majority, 423. Gladstonian gain.

Tower Hamlets (Limehouse)—Mr. J. S. Wallace, G, 2,475—Mr. H. S. Samuel, C, 2,305—majority, 102. Gladstonian gain.

Tower Hamlets (Stepney)—Mr. F. W. Isaacson, C, 2,290—Mr. B. Thomson, G, 2,204—majority, 86. No change.

Tower Hamlets (Mile-end)—Mr. S. Charrington, C, 2,204; Mr. J. Haysman, G, 1,931—majority, 273. No change.

Walworth—Mr. W. Saunders, G, 2,514—Mr. H. L. Isaacs, C, 2,218—majority, 296. Gladstonian gain.

Wandsworth—Mr. Kimber, C, 5,913—Mr. W. M. Crook, G, 3,690—majority, 2,223. No change.

West Ham (North)—Mr. A. Grove, G, 4,976—Mr. J. F. Fulton, C, 4,943—majority, 33. Gladstonian gain.

West Ham (South)—Mr. J. Keir Hardie, Labour, 5,268—Major Banes, C, 4,036—majority, 1,232. Gladstonian gain.

Westminster—Mr. W. Burdett Coutts, C, 3,548—Mr. L. S. Jones, G, 1,916—majority, 1,632. No change.

Woolwich—Colonel Hughes, C, 5,992—Mr B Jones Labour, 4,100—majority, 892. No change.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Ashton-under-Lyne—Mr. J. Addison, C, 3,358—Mr. O. V. Morgan, G, 3,223. No change.

Aston Manor—Captain Grice Hutchinson, C, 5,300—Mr. I. Ward, Labour, 1,313. No change.

Barrow-in-Furness—Mr. C. W. Cayzer, C, 3,312—Mr. J. A. Duncan, G, 2,890. Conservative gain.

Bath (2)—Colonel Murray, C, 3,198—Mr. E. R. Wodehouse, U, 3,177—Mr. T. P. Baptie, G, 2,981—General Sir J. Adye, G, 2,941. No change.

Bedford—Mr. S. Whitbread, G, 1850—Mr. G. Pym, C, 1,732. No change.

Birkenhead—Viscount Bury, C, 5,760—Mr. W. H. Lever, G, 5,156. No change.

Birmingham (Bordesley)—Mr. Jesse Collings, U, 6,330—Mr. W. J. Davis, Labour, 2,658. No change.

Birmingham (Central)—Mr. J. A. Bright, U, 5,525—Mr. Herbert, G, 1,522. No change.

Birmingham (East)—Right Hon. H. Matthews, C, 5,041—Mr. H. G. Halford, G, 2832—Mr. D. S. Colling, Temperance, 296. No change.

Birmingham (North).—Mr. W. Kenrick, U. 4,814—Mr. G. Bloor, G, 2,084. No change.

Birmingham (South)—Mr. J. P. Williams, U, 5,194—Mr. W. J. Laucaster, G. 2,267. No change.

Birmingham (West)—Mr. J. Chamberlain, U, 6,297—Mr. G. C. Grant, G. 1879—Mr. J. W. Mahony, L, 31. No change.

Blackburn (2)—Mr. W. H. Hornby, C, 9,265—Mr. W Coddington, C, 9,046—Mr. J. Taylor, G, 7,272—Mr. E. Heyworth, G, 6,694. No change.

Bolton (2)—Mr. H. Shepherd-Cross, C, 8,429—Col. Hon. F. Bridgeman, C, 8,140—Mr. F. Taylor, G, 7,575—Mr. J. Harwood, G, 7,536. No change.

Boston—Mr. W. J. Ingram, G, 1,355—Mr. Willoughby, C, 1,313. Gladstonian gain.

Bradford (Central)—Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, G, 4,710—Marques of Lorne, U, 4,245. No change.

Bradford (East)—Mr. W. S. Caine, G, 5,75—Mr. Byron Reed, C, 5,373. Gladstonian gain.

Bradford (Western)—Mr. A. Illingworth, G, 3,306—Mr. E. Flower, C, 3,053—Mr. Ben Tillett, Labour, 2,749. No change.

Brighton (2)—Mr. G. W. Loder, C, 7,807—Sir W. T. Marriott, C, 7,135—Mr. F. W. Maude, G, 5,448. No change.

Bristol (North)—Mr. C. Townsend, G, 4,409—Mr. L. Fry, U, 4,064. Gladstonian gain.

Bristol (South)—Sir E. S. Hill, C, 4,990—Mr. W. H. Wills, G, 4,442. No change.

Burnley—Mr. J. S. Balfour, G, 6,450—Mr. E. Lawrence, U, 5,035. No change.

Bury—Sir H, James, U, 4,070—Mr. J. Parks, G, 3,241. No change.

Bury St. Edmuns—Lord F. Hervey, C, 1,267—Jameson, G, 863. No change.

Cambridge—Mr. R. P. Fitzerald, C, 3,299—Mr. R. C. Lehmann, G, 3,044. No change.

Cambridgeshire (West)—H. E. Hoare (G), 4,350—Sir C. Hall (C), 3,952—majority,758. Gladstonian Gain.

Carlisle—Mr. W. C. Gully, G, 2,729—Mr. Foster, C, 2,586. No change.

Chatham—Colonel Lloyd, C, 3,777—Sir A. Clarke, G, 3,400. No change.

Cheltenham—Mr. J. Agg-Gardner, C, 3,242—Mr. F. Debenham, G, 2,609. No change.

Chester—Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, C, 3,148—Baron Halkett, G, 2,528. No change.

Cheshire (Wirral)—Col. C. Jodrell, C, 5,509—B. de Lisle (G) 3,051—2,558. No change.

Christchurch—Mr. A. H. Smith, C, 2,803—Mr. B. Fletcher, G, 2,600. No change.

Colchester—Captain Leyland, C, 2,173—Mr. W. D. Pearson, G, 2,112. No change.

Coventry—Mr. W. Ballantine, G, 4,754—Mr. C. J. Murray, C, 4,611. No change.

Croydon—Hon. S. Herbert, C, 6,528—Mr. E. W. Grimwade, G, 4,834. No change.

Cardiff—Sir E J Reed, G, 7,226—Mr. J. Gunn, U, 6,540. No change.

Darlington—Mr. T. Fry, G, 2,866—Mr. A. Pease, U, 2,810. No change.

Derby (2)—Sir W Harcort, G, 7,507—Mr. T. Roe, G 7,389,—Mr. W. B. Hextall, C, 5,546,—Sir A. Haslam, U, 5,363. No change.

Denbigh—Hon. G. Kenyon, C, 1,664—H. Williams, G, 1,566—98. No change.

Devonport (2)—Mr. E. H. Kearley, G, 3,354—Mr. E. J. Morton, G, 3,325—Captain G. E. Price, C, 3,012—Mr. R. Harvey, C, 2,972. Two Gladstonian gains.

Dewsbury—Mr. M. Oldroyed, G, 5,759—Mr. H. S. Cantley, C, 3,670. No change.

Dorset (South)—W. E. Brymer, C, 3,657—E. P. Edgcumbe, G, 3,489—majority, 168. No change.

Dover—Mr. G. Wyndham, C, 2,231—Major Edwards, Labour, 978. No change.

Dudley—Mr. B. Robinson, C, 6,668—Mr. H. Spensley, G, 5,619. No change.

Durham—Mr. M. M. Fowler, G, 1,075—Mr. T. Milvain, C, 1,003. Gladstonian gain.

Durham (North-west)—A. Jones, G, 5,121—J. H. Dunville, U, 2,891—majority, 2,230. No change.

Exeter—Sir Stafford Northcote, C, 3,884—Mr. A. E. Dunn, G, 3,329. No change.

Gateshead—Hon. W. H. James, G, 5,336—Mr. P. Ralle, U, 5,043. No change.

Gloucester—Mr. T. Robinson, G, 2,885—Mr. C. J. Monk, U, 2,800. No change.

Grantham—Mr. H. Lopes, C, 1,296—Mr. T. C, Clarke, G, 1,263. No change.

Gravesend—Mr. J. D. Palmer, C, 2,370—Mr. G. Shipman, G, 1,619. No change.

Greenock—Mr. J. Bruce, G, 3,034—Sir T. Sutherland, U, 2,990. Gladstonian gain.

Grimsby—Mr. H. Josse, G, 4,201—Right Hon. E. Heneage, U, 3,565. Gladstonian grain.

Halifax (2)—Mr. T. Shaw, G, 6,581—Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, G, 6,461—Mr. A. Arnold, C, 4,663. No change.

Hanley—Mr. W. Woodall, G, 5,825—Mr. A. H. Heath, C, 3,992. No. change.

Hartlepool—Mr. C. Furness, G, 4,626—Mr. T. Richardson, U, 4,550. No change.

Hastings—Mr. W. Noble, C, 3,077—Serjeant Hemphill, G, 2,628. No change.

Hereford—Mr. W. H. Grenfell, G, 1,507—Sir J. R. Bailey, C, 1,380. Gladstonian gain.

Huddersfield—Mr. W. Summers, G, 7,098—Sir J. Crossland, C, 6,837. No change.

Sleaford—H. Chaplin, C, 4,157—W. S. Fox, G, 3,250—majority 907. No change.

Horncastle—Hon. E. Stanhope, C, 4,338—F. Otter, G, 3,700—majority, 738. No change.

Ipswich (2)—Sir C. Dalrymple, C, 4,350—Lord Elcho, C, 4,277—Mr. D. F. Goddard, G, 4,054—Mr. A. W. Soames, G, 3,888. No change.

Leominster—J. Rankin, C, 4,318—Ald Southall, G, 2,918—majority, 1,400. No change.

Kidderminster—Mr. A. F. Godson, C, 2,066—Mr. R. Eve, G, 1,801. No change.

King's Lynn—Mr. T. G. Bowles, C, 1,319—Mr. T. R. Kemp, G, 1,308. No change.

Leeds (Central)—Mr. G. W. Balfour, C, 4,448—Mr. J. L. Walton, G, 4,335. No change.

Leeds (East)—Mr. G. L. Gane, G, 4,024—Mr. A. H. Norton, C, 3,197. No change.

Leeds (North)—Right Hon. W. L. Jackson, C, 5,790—Mr. T. R. Lenty, G, 4,776. No change.

Leeds (South)—Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, G, 4,829—Mr. R. Neville, C, 3,294. No change.

Lincoln—Mr. W. Crossfield, G, 3,410—Mr. F. H. Kerans, C, 3,186. Gladstonian gain.

Liverpool (Abercromby)—Mr. W. F. Lawrence, C, 3,677—Mr. W. B. Bowring, G, 2,846. No change.

Liverpool (East Toxteth)—Baron De Worms, C, 3,707—Mr. E. Paul, G, 2,200. No change.

Liverpool (Everton)—Mr. J. A. Willox, C, 3,954—Mr. P. W. Atkin, G, 2,165. No change.

Liverpool (Exchange)—Mr. R. Neville, G, 2,721—Mr. J. C. Bingham, U, 2,655. No change.

Liverpool (Kirkdale)—Sir G. Baden-Powell, C, 3,750—Mr. T. Threlfall, Labour, 2,773. No change.

Liverpool (Scotland)—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, N, 2,537—Mr. V. Fitzgerald, C, 1,432. No change.

Liverpool (Walton)—Mr. J. H. Stock, C, 3,707—Dr. B. W. Richardson, G, 2,493. No change.

Liverpool (West Derby)—Hon. W. H. Cross, C. 4,107—Mr. F. R. Smith, G, 2,925. No change.

Liverpool (West Toxteth)—Mr. R. P. Houstan, C, 3,604—Mr. E. J. Griffith, G, 2,470. No change.

Maidstone—Mr. F. Cornwallis, C, 2,443—Mr. T. Nussey, G, 1,627, No change.

Manchester (East)—Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, C, 5,147—Prof. J. E. Munro, G, 4,749. No change.

Manchester (North)—Mr. C. E. Schwann, G, 4,255—Mr. J. M. Yates, C, 3,953. No change.

Manchester (North-East)—Sir J. Fergusson, C, 4,339—Mr. C. P. Scott, G, 4,129. No change.

Manchester (South)—Sir H. Roscoe, G, 4,245—Lord Emlyn, C, 4,064. No change.

Manchester (South West)—Mr. Jacob Bright, G, 3,924—Mr. A. Hopkinson, U, 3,776. No change.

Merthyr Tydvill—Mr. D.A. Thomas, G, 11,948—Mr. W. P. Morgan. G, 11,756—Mr. B. F. Williams, C, 2,304. No change.

Middlesbrough—Mr. J. H. Wilson, Labour, 4,691—Mr. W. S. Robson, G, 4,062—Mr. Bell, U, 3,333. No change.

Middlesex (Tottenham)—Mr. J. Howard, C, 5,794—Mr. T. H. Chance, G, 4,074. No change.

Middlesex—(Ealing)—Right Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, C, 5,547—Mr. S. Holman, G, 2,112. No change.

Middlesex Uxbridge—F. Dixon-Hartland, C, 5,172—L. Proby, G, 2,029—majority, 3,143. No change.

Newcastle-on-Tyne—Mr. C. F. Hammond, C, 13,823—Mr. J. Morley, G, 10,905—Mr. J. Craig, G, 10,686. Conservative gain.

Newcastle-under-Lyme—Mr. W. S. Allen, G, 4,204—Mr. D. H. Coghill, U, 2,936. Gladstonian gain.

Northampton (2)—Mr. H. Labouchere, G, 5,436—M. M. P. Manfield, G, 5,161—Mr. H. C. Richards, C, 3,651—Mr. A. G. Drucker, C, 3,235. No change.

Northamptonshire (North)—Lord Burghley, C, 4,484—J. T. Stockburn, G, 3,823—majority, 661. No change.

Northumberland Berwick—Sir E. Grey, G, 4,002—W. A. Robertson, U, 3,560—majority, 442. No change.

Norwich (2)—Mr. S. Hoare, C, 7,718—Mr. J. J. Colman, G, 7,407—Mr. J. Bedford, G, 6,811. No change.

Nottingham (East)—Mr. Arnold Morley, G, 4,861—Hon. H. Finch Hatton, C, 4,284. No change.

Nottingham (South)—Mr. H. S. Wright, C, 4,570—Mr. J. F. Moulton, G; 4,487. No change.

Nottingham (Western)—Colonel Seely, U, 5,610—Mr. H. Broadhurst, G, 5,309. Unionist gain.

Oldham (2)—Mr. J. M. Cheetham, G, 12,619—Right Hon. J. T. Hibbert, G, 12,541—Mr. E. Lees, C, 12,205—Mr. J. M. Maclean, C, 11,952. Two Gladstonian gains.

Oxford (City)—Lieut-General Chesney, C, 3,276—Mr. A. R. Souttar, G, 3,156. No change.

Penryn and Falmouth—Mr. W. Bentinck, C, 1,216—Mr. A. Serena, G, 868. No change.

Peterborough—Mr. A. C. Morton, G, 2,037—Mr. Purvis, U, 1,879. No change.

Plymouth (2)—Sir W. Pearce, C, 5,081—Sir E. Clarke, C, 5,081—Mr. C. Harrison, G, 4,921—Mr. G. Lidgett, G, 4,861. No change.

Pontefract—Hon. R. Winn, C, 1,132—Captain H. S. Wilson, G, 1,092. No change.

Portsmouth (2)—Mr. J. Baker, G, 9,643—Mr. W. O. Clough, G, 9,448—General Sir G. Willis, C, 9,135—Right Hon. E. Ashley, U, 9,000. Two Gladstonian gains.

Preston (2)—Mr. R. W. Hanbury, C, 8,072—Mr. W. Tomlinson, C, 7,764—Mr. C. Weld-Blundell, G, 6,182. No change.

Reading—Mr. G. W. Palmer, G, 3,900—Mr. C. T. Murdock, C, 3,700. Gladstonian gain.

Rochdale—Mr. T. B. Potter, G, 5,460—Colonel Royds, C, 4,480. No change.

Rochester—Major H. D. Davies, C, 2,119—Mr. F. B. Maddison, G, 1,712. Conservative gain.

St. Helens—Mr. H. Seton-Karr, C, 4,258—Mr. W. R. Kennedy, G, 4,199. No change.

Salford (North)—Mr. W. H. Holland, G, 3,686—Mr. A. Baumann, C, 3,399. Gladstonian gain.

Salford (South)—Sir H. Howorth, C, 3,406—Mr. A. Forest, G, 3,369—Mr. Hall, Labour, 553. No change.

Salford (West)—Mr. L. Knowles, C, 4,152—Mr. B. Armitage, G, 4,112, No change.

Salisbury—Mr. E. H. Hulse, C, 1,374—Mr. W. R. Brown, G., 1,136. No. change.

Scarborough—Sir G. Sitwell, C, 2,293—Mr. J. Rowntree, G., 2,122. Conservative gain.

Shrewsbury—Mr. H. D. Greene, C, 1,979—Mr. J. B. Batten, G, 1,573. No change.

Sheffield (Central)—Mr. C. E. H. Vincent, C., 4,474—Mr. R. Cameron, G., 3,618—Mr. C. Hobson, Labour. No change.

Sheffield (Brightside)—Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, G., 4,938—Mr. H. B. Deane, C., 3,661. No. change.

Sheffield (Attercliffe)—Hon. B. Coleridge, G., 5,107—Mr. G. H. Smith, C., 3,963. No. change.

Sheffield (Hallam)—Mr. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, C., 4,057—Mr. R. Hammond, G., 3,414. No change.

Sheffield (Ecclesall)—Mr. E. A. Bartlett, C., 4,536—Mr. R. E. Leader, G., 3,696. No change.

Southampton(2)—Mr. T. Chamberlayne, C., 5,449—Mr. F. H. Evans, G., 5,182—Mr. C Burt, G., 4,920—Mr. A. Giles, C., 4,734. No. change.

Stafford—Mr. C. E. Shaw, G., 1,684—Mr. D. Straight, C., 1,322. Gladstonian gain.

Stalybridge—Mr. T. H. Sidebottom, C., 3,289—Mr. J. M. Wright, G., 2,943. No. change.

Stockport (2)—Mr. Joseph Leigh, G., 5,202—Mr. L. J. Jennings, C., 4,986—Major Hume, G., 4,876—Mr. P. Bowes-Lyon, C, 4,681. Gladstonian gain.

Stockton-Upon-Tees—Mr. T. Wrightson, C., 4,788—Sir H. Davey, G., 4,477. Conservative gain.

Stoke-Upon-Trent—Mr. G. W. Leveson-Gower, G., 4,629—Mr. S. Waters, C., 2,846. No change.

Suffolk (Sudbury)—Mr. C. Quilter, U., 5,111—Mr. Ogilvie, G., 2,905—majority, 2,206. No ohange.

Sunderland (2)—Mr. S. Storey, G, 9,711—Mr. E. T. Gourley, G, 9,544—Hon. F. W. Lambton, U., 8,394—Mr. J. Pemberton, C., 8,002. No change.

Taunton—Hon. A. P. Allsopp, C, 1,402—Mr. A. H. Bridgeman, G, 921. No change.

Tynemouth—Mr. R. S. Donkin, C., 3,121—Mr. J. Annand, G., 2,783—No change.

Wakefield—Mr. A. H. Charlesworth, C, 2,582—Mr. T. Y. Strachan, G, 2,178. No change.

Walsall—Mr. F James, C, 5,226—Mr. E. T. Holdon, G, 4,009. Conservative gain.

Warrington—Mr. R. Pierpoint, C., 3,843—Dr Houston G, 3,258. No change.

Wiltshire—Cricklade—J. Husband, G 4,569—M. Story-Maskelyne, U, 3,571—majority 998. No change.

Wednesbury—Mr. W. Lloyd, C, 4,986—Hon. P. Stanhope, G, 4,926. Conservative gain.

West Bromwich—Mr. E. Spencer, C, 4,474—Mr. T. Lee Roberts, G, 3,429. No change.

Whitehaven—Mr. T. S. Little, G, 1,706—Mr. J. Bain, C, 1,088. Gladstonian gain.

Wigan—Sir F. S. Powell, C, 3,422—Mr. T. Aspinwall, G, 3,312. No change,

Winchester—Mr. W. Myers, C, 1,213—Mr. C. W. Mathews, G, 859. No change.

Wolverhampton (West)—Sir A. Hickman, C, 4,772—Sir W. C. Plowden, G, 3,650. Conservative gain.

Worcester—Hon. G. B. Allsopp, C, 3,363—Mr. E. W. Howard, G, 2,540—Mr. J. T. Rushton, 1,079. No change.

Yarmouth—Mr J. M. Moorsom, G, 2,972—Sir H. W. Tyler, C, 2,704. Gladstonian gain.

York City (2)—J G Butcher, C, 5,076—Mr. F. Lockwood, G, 5,030—Mr. A. E. Pease, G, 4,846. Conservative gain.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdenshire—West—Dr. Farquharson, G, 3,720—Sir A. Grant, C, 3,640—majority, 80. No change.

Aberdeen (North)—Professor Hunter, G, 4,462—Mr. B. Lee, U, 870. No change.

Aberdeen (South)—Mr. J. Bryce, G, 3,513—Mr. M'Cullagh, N, 1,768—Mr. H. H. Champion, Labour, 991. No change.

Dundee (2)—Mr. J. Lang, G, 8,484—Mr. E. Robertson, G, 8,191—Mr. Dalegleish, C, 5,679—Mr. W. Smith U. 5,066—Mr. Macdonald, Labour, 354. No change.

Edinburg (Central)—Mr. W. M'Evan, G, 3,733—Mr. A. K. Connell, U, 1,758—Mr. Wilson, Labour, 438. No change.

Edinburgh (East)—Dr. Wallace, G, 3,960—Mr. R. M. Fullarton, U, 2,800. No change.

Edinburg (South)—Mr. H. Paul, G, 4,692—Mr. L. M'Iver, U, 4261. No change.

Edinburgh (West)—Lord Wolmer, U, 5,728—Mr. T. R. Buchanan, G, 3,219. Unionist gain.

Fifeshire (East)—*H. H. Asquith (G), 3,743; J. Gilmour, U, 3,449—majority, 294. No change.

Glasgow (Blackfriars)—Mr. A. D. Provand, G, 4,146—Mr. A. Stuart, junr., C, 3,065. No change.

Glasgow (Bridgeton)—Sir G. Trevelyan, G, 4,729—Mr. W. C. Maughan, C, 3,351. No change.

Glasgow (Camlachie—Mr. A. Cross, U, 3,455—Mr. J. M'Culloch, G, 3,084—Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Labour, 906—Mr. H. Watt, 1,79. Unionist gain.

Glasgow (Central)—Mr. J. G. Baird, C, 6.085—Mr. W. Menzies, 5,245. No change.

Glasgow (College)—Dr. C. Cameron, G, 5,804—Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, C, 4,758—Mr. R. Brodie, L, 225. No change.

Glasgow (St. Rollox)—Sir J. M. Carmichael, G, 6,247—Hon. H. F. Elliot, U, 4,891. Gladstonian gain.

Glasgow (Tradeston)—Mr. A. C. Corbett, U, 3,366—Mr. J. Caldwell, G, 3,197—Mr. J. Bennet Burleigh, Labour, 783. No change.

Montrose—Mr. J. S. Will, G, 3,941—Mr. R. A. Lockhart, U, 2,090. No change.

Paisley—Mr. W. Dunn, G, 4,262—Mr. C. N. Johnston, C, 2,441. No change.

Perth (City)—Mr. W. Whitelaw, C, 1,398—Mr. C. S. Parker, G, 1,171—Mr. J. Woollan, G, 907. Conservative gain.

IRELAND.

Belfast (West)—Mr. Arnold Forster, U, 4,266—Mr. T. Sexton, N, 3,427. Unionist gain.

Cork City (2)—Mr. William O'Brien, Anti-P, 5,273—Mr. Maurice Healy, Anti-P, 4,759—Mr. William Redmond, P, 3,186—Alderman Horgan, P, 3,077. No change.

Kilkenny (City)—Mr. Thomas Curran, N, 744—Mr. John O'Connor, P, 704. No change.

Newry—Mr. P. G. Carvill, N, 907—Mr. H. Thomson, C, 740—Mr. R. Johnson, P, 54. No change.

Waterford (City)—Mr. John Redmond, P, 1,676—Mr. D. Sheehy, N, 1,293. No change.

REMARKABLE PROSECUTION BY THE WIFE OF AN INDIAN CIVILIAN.

A remarkable case, illustrating the methods of private inquiry agents, was heard at the Westminster Police Court on the 7th inst., a young lady named Gertrude Barrett, wife of Mr. John Edward Barrett, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab, being the prosecutrix, and the prisoner, a smartly-dressed young woman named Ellen Lyons, alias Mrs. Watson, of 43 Chandos Road, Leytonstone, in the employ of a private detective, was charged on a warrant with stealing pawn-tickets and jewllery valued at about 50l., belonging to Mrs. Barrett. Mr. F. Duerdin Dutton defended the accused. The prosecutrix deposed that she was married in June of last year, her husband, from whom she was now living apart, being in this country on leave. There were Divorce Court proceedings pending between them, and she was receiving alimony *pendente liti*. In March last while she was living at a boarding-house at Earl's Court, the prisoner came there ostensibly as a visitor, but, as she had since found, in the pay of of a private detective named Clarke, to act as a spy on her actions. Having no suspicion of the prisoner's design, witness reciprocated her friendly advances and went out a good deal with her. Accused called herself Mrs. Watson, the wife of an electrical engineer, and told "a perfect pack of lies." She ultimately persuaded witness to remove with her to rooms in Denbigh Street, Pimlico, and she went with her to pawn several diamond rings. The pawning took place in March, and early in April prisoner said the tickets were not safe in the envelope in which they had been kept. She put them in her handbag "for safety," as she explained, and a very few days afterwards she went off with them and a diamond ring which she borrowed, her story being that she was going to meet her husband from abroad at Harwich. She went away on April 5, and she was to return on the following Saturday, but witness had never seen her again till she saw her in the dock. She had behaved most kindly to her, and had lent her clothes and jewellery to go to a Covent Garden ball. Cross-examined: She declined to say whether she ran away from her husband to France. Quarrels with her husband had nothing to do with this case. —Mr Dutton: You commenced proceedings for judicial separation on the ground of cruelty, and your husband asks for divorce, alleging adultery on your part?—Again I say I decline to answer any such questions—We shall see. We have a record of your movements day by day. Did you not stay one night at a house in St. John's Wood, and have you not sold pawn-tickets as well as jewels there? —It is an utter fabrication.—Where is this house where you went in St. John's Wood?—I have said before I will not answer such questions put to me for other purposes. My solicitor is not here. I carried no pawn-tickets to the house.—Mr Dutton gave the address of the house, and asked: Have you not been there with a man—with different men—during the time the prisoner lodged with you?—Again I decline to answer.—Do you know an oyster supper rooms in Praed Street; and did a dispute arise there with a man in your company about an unpaid bill?—I refuse to satisfy you on any matter not material.—But it is very material. Did you not leave pawn-tickets or jewellery as security for the debt?—No, I left neither pawn-tickets nor jewellery.—I wont mention the name: Did you bring a charge of indecent assault against a well-known solicitor in Bedford?—I did not.—You know the gentleman I refer to?—Yes. Is he a married man, with a family?—I will not answer any more questions like this. And have you obtained money from him under threats of exposure?—I have not. Mr. De Rutzen: When did you find that the prisoner was something more than a friend—in other words that she was paid by a detective agency to watch and report all your movements? Witness: Unfortunately I did not find it out till after she went off with my property. I recollected the number she had given at the Army and Navy Stores, and through this the police traced her. The number belonged to a member of the family of Clarke, private detective, of Cockspur Street. That opened my eyes. Mr. Dutton said the defence would be that this charge was made revengefully, the prosecutrix being greatly incensed because defendant had found out so many of her movements. Mr. De Rutzen remanded the prisoner, and said he would take bail. Mr. Henry George Clarke, the private inquiry agent who had employed the prisoner, became bail for her.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E Ford, B C S	Mr J W Wilkinson, Bo
Mr E P Chapman, B C S	Mr W F M Butler, Bo
Mr E B Francis, B C S	Mr C S J Lester, Bo
Sir A W Croft, K C I E, B	Mr J Jameson, Bo
Mr J M M Bishop, B	Col H W J Senior, I S C
Mr H O Swaine, B	Maj G B Austin, I S C
Mr E R Gardiner, B	Maj H A Abbott, I S C
Mr J T Bartlett, B	Maj F B J D'Aguilar, R E
Mr T J P Jeffery, B	Capt W O M Mosse, L S C
Mr E S Carr, B	Lt A J W Browne, I S C
Mr J W Hartley, B	Lt H J Thacker, I S C
Mr F Reilly, B	Lt W St C Bland, R A
Mr T Mitchell, B	Surg-Lt-Col J Wilson.
Mr J H Medlicott, M	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J H W D Clark, B, 2 mo	Col W A Salmon, I S C, 3 mos
Mr J J Mullaly, B, 3 mos	Lieut E N Obbard, I S C, 3 mos
Mr L E Buckley, M C S, 6 mos	Surg-Capt C F Fearnside, M, 3 mos
Mr H S Jones, Bo, 5 mos	
Col C A Dodd, I S C, 2 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J S C Davis, B C S	Mr J Fairlie Muir, Bo C S
Mr J Phillips, B	Mr H J Arnott, Bo
Mr C A Mills, B	Col H R Shelley, M Inf
Mr A Forsyth, B	Maj A P Thornton, I S C
Mr H C Sherman, M	Lieut F J H Wynch, I S C
Mr J R Tregear, B	Lieut C J C Kendall, R I M

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending July 23, as compared with the statement of July 16, 1892:—

Liabilities.	July 16. Rs.	July 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,19,637	57,95,758
Do. do. at Branches	37,71,600	37,71,652
Other Deposits	4,13,18,781	4,06,02,965
Post Bills	4,296	4,363
Cash Credits, undrawn	28,21,650	36,43,908
Rs.	6,60,85,967	6,74,63,616
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,29,47,035	1,28,65,120
Cash Credits on do. do.	80,23,693	81,59,193
Loans do. do.	1,21,76,318	1,02,19,920
Current Accounts overdrawn	4,756	3,431
Bills Discounted and purchased	77,34,463	76,64,631
Stamps, &c.	14,530	14,580
Dead Stock ...... Rs. 6,77,464 Applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,92,464	3,92,464
Bullion	......	....
Cash Balances with other banks	4,15,082	3,20,306
Cash and Currency Notes	2,43,77,626	2,78,29,601
Rs.	6,60,85,967	6,74,68,616

Mr. P. J. Fagan reports that patches of soil in the Hissar district which have deteriorated under cannal irrigation through water logging and saline efflorescence are gradually increasing. His explanation is, however, somewhat re-assuring, showing that the evil is to a certain extent due to the zemindars, "who swamp their fields and ruin their soil and yet cry for more water." The zemindar's ideal system of canal irrigation is, says Mr. Fagan, "that under which he has only to knock a hole in his field ridge and then sit down and watch his field converted into a swamp." The danger of an increase in deterioration is likely to be averted by the discouragement of rice cultivation on the canal. This discouagement, it is believed, will probably take the form of an absolute prohibition of rice cultivation, and not an increase in the irrigation rates.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MR. GLADSTONE IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Gladstone on Saturday (July 2) addressed a meeting in the Theatre Royal, Glasgow. The right hon. gentleman, in the course of his speech, said Glasgow might be called in a sense the capital of the South-west of Scotland, which had played a great part in the history of Scotland, especially in the religious struggles of 200 years ago. That South-west, south-west, looked accross the sea to the north-east of Ireland, and geography had more to do with human sympathy than many of them were aware. Undoubtedly some vein of sympathy with the supposed danger to Protestant interests in Ireland acted upon the electors in South-western Scotland in 1886, and influenced them in a manner unfavourable to the Liberal cause; and if they took a map of Ireland they would see that the alarm, suspicion, and anger which prevailed in a very limited district of that country ran in a little steep along the North-eastern coast, and, as it were, beckoned to Scotland across the sea. He would point out that Ulster did not consist of two counties, but of nine; of these four were represented exclusively by Home Rulers. The county of Tyrone was equally divided, and four had a majority opposed to Home Rule, that majority being concentrated to a great degree in the counties of Down and Antrim. The allegations of alarm that were made were undoubtedly honestly made, but it was a curious fact that all the alarm felt in Ireland was felt entirely in that part of the country where the Protestantss formed a large majority. They must not disguise from themselves the fact that the union with England was conceived in a spirit of utter hostility to Irish nationality in the passing of the Act of Union as it stood, and employing it as a means of division—it was that which had eaten out of the heart of the peerage and squirearchy of Ireland the spirit of nationality, and left them nothing but their miserable antipathies. So it was that the spirit of the ascendency faction and clique had been accumulating, and it was to that clique and faction that all the Irish difficulties had been due. (Cheers.) They were warned of the danger that might arise from the excess of ecclesiastical power, but it did not impress him with much alarm. When they heard of more power and influence they should ask themselves whether it was the local clergy they had got to be afraid of or whether there was not danger to liberty by undue tampering between us and the See of Rome? For nearly 100 years the British Government had been coquetting with the See of Rome about Ireland, and now there was a new phase in the case. About a couple of years ago a highly respectable gentleman, who held the governorship of Malta, was sent as an envoy to the Pope with reference to the question of marriages in Malta. He held in his hand a copy of Sir Lintorn Simmons's ordinance, and in it it was sought to establish relations between the British Government and Rome. Happily, it had not yet become law, but he wished to point out that one of the provisions ran as follows:—"The marriage between persons who, with a view to elude the law of the Catholic Church concerning marriage, have abandoned the Catholic religion, is invalid." He called that an astounding provision. (Cheers.) Surely we understood that the change under the compulsion of conscience from one religion to another was a matter of private and personal concern, and that the law could not interfere between the private conscience and the God who ought to rule; yet what said that ordinance? Two persons had abandoned the Roman Catholic Church; they fell in love with one another, and that marriage might at any time be questioned as to its civil effects, and the legitimacy of the children of the marriage might be brought into question. That was the work of Sir Lintorn Simmons's mission, and that mission sprung from Lord Salisbury's Government and that Government received the allegiance of the Presbyterians of Ireland, who were soliciting the Presbyterians of Scotland to give them confidence as being the best persons to watch the designs and restrain the excesses of ecclesiastical power. He was much pained and grieved beyond description. He was ashamed that these elements of religious animosity and controversy should be imported into this question at all. The question was a civil, national, imperial question, fraught undoubtedly with the highest moral consequences, but with these political and controversial matters it had no concern whatever. (Cheers). Mr. Gladstone further denied the Conservative claim to having restored peace to Ireland. Coercion had nothing to do with it. Ireland had been in a state of peace and order since 1884, when, under the viceroyalty of Lord Spencer, the number of agrarian offences was reduced to 870. There had been a movement in the Irish mind. A spirit of love and confidence had taken the place of the old enmity. They now shouted "God save England" as well as "God save Ireland," and this stamped the real Union, the free Union, the permanent Union. The cause of the peace and order of Ireland was the passing of the Land Act of 1887.

Ireland's vicissitudes recalled to his mind a beautiful legend of ancient Paganism. There were two Lacedæmonian heroes, Castor and Pollux—honoured in their life, and more honoured in their death, when a star was called after them; and upon this star the fond imagination of the people fastened lovely conceptions, for they thought that when a ship at sea was caught in a storm, when dread began to possess the minds of the crew, and peril thickened around them, and even alarm was giving place to despair, that if then in the high heavens this star appeared, gradually and gently, but effectually, the clouds disappeared, the winds abated, the towering billows fell down to the surface of the deep, calm came where there had been uproar, safety came where there had been danger; and under the beneficent influence of the heavenly body the terrified crew came safely into port. Home Rule had been to Ireland what the happy star was believed to be to the seamen of antiquity, and by Home Rule they hoped to pacify and bind Ireland in bonds of affection and love. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

LORD R. CHURCHILL IN PADDINGTON.

Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P. for South Paddington, on Saturday (2nd inst.) addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents in the Metropolitan Music Hall, Edgeware Road. He said he would not enter into the labyrinthine puzzles of all the details of a possible Home Rule bill nor deal in the recriminations which had been carried on throughout the country. He would rather bring their minds to a simple and clear issue which everyone could understand. The country would have to decide by what methods the government of this Empire should in the future be carried ont There was a party which he would call the party of repeal, because their principal specific for the Irish difficulty was the repeal of the Act of Union. They asked that the government of this Empire should be committed to them, and they asked for a popular mandate. They made exactly the same claim in 1886, and were entirely unsuccessful in their demands. No one could deny that the repeal of the Act of Union involved a constitutional change of inexpressible magnitude. He could understand, for the sake of argument, the English Constitution without the House of Lords. Speaking as a historian and philosopher, he could imagine that a British Empire could exis under a Republican form of government; but he could not imagine that the British Empire could exist under any circumstances whatever in the same strength, power, and irresistible might as it existed now, if, by assenting to the demands of the repeal party, they constructed and established within the borders of the United Kingdom two Parliaments, practically equal, practically independent, and more or less practically in deadly hostility to each other. For these reasons, he said, the repeal of the Union was the very largest constitutional change that the English people could be called upon to make. The English people were far too sensible and far too strong-headed to embark on an immeasurable constitutional change such as that, unless an unanswerable case were made out in support, and intolerable grievances disclosed as existing under the present arrangement. Were the English people so illogical and capricious that when, amid the greatest doubts, and perplexities, and anxieties, they determined in 1886 to adhere to the particular line of policy, and had seen that policy completely successful; and they knew that no case for repeal could now be made out such as in 1886—was he to be told that after such an exhibition, so patent and notorious, the English people would. without rhyme or reason lay aside the party which had brought about this happy metamorphosis and put in their place a party whom experience had shown to be as wrong in prediction as in action, and give that party their confidence, as if all along in the management of Irish affairs they had been wise, infallible, and right? (Cheers.) Was that a proposition which they thought the great English people were going to accept and act upon? They had three certainties; first, the absolute certainty that Ireland had been successfully governed; second, they knew that Ireland would continue to be governed peacefully if they maintained the present arrangement; and third, that the Irish—a formidable obstacle formerly—was no longer a source of difficulty or menace. This had been accomplished by no brutal operation; no Polish peace prevailed in Ireland. Not only was there an orderly, constitutional, British state of things there, but in the past six years a perfect code of remedial legislation had been passed for Ireland, and there was now not a single person in Ireland in prison under the operation of the Coercion Act. Instead of helping in that work, the leader of the Opposition had encouraged the lawless to resist the law, had stigmatised every servant of the Crown and every executive officer, and derided every clause and Act of Parliament designed to raise the Irish people. Turning from Ireland to survey general affairs, he contrasted the administration of the present Government with that of their predecessors, contending that the present Government had the confidence and support of the country.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Chamberlain addressed a large meeting at the Queen's theatre, Birmingham, on Saturday (2nd inst.) on behalf of the candidature of Alderman Kenrick for the Northern division of the city. He said he had during the previous few days been starring in the different divisions—(laughter)—and everywhere he found the most enthusiastic audiences. He had seen that the old spirit of Birmingham was getting up, and he knew that that spirit was the prelude to certain victory. (Cheers.) He had been in all the divisions except the Central, where it was that day announced that the son of Mr. Bright was to be opposed by Mr. Jesse Herbert. (Derisive laughter.) It was impossible to treat seriously a candidature of that kind, which was founded only on the desire to annoy, and on the immeasurable vanity of the candidate. (Hear, hear.) After referring to the personal claims of Alderman Kenrick upon the constituency, Mr. Chamberlain remarked of that gentleman's opponent that though he professed to be a labour representative, he was the delegate andnominee of the Gladstonian association. He asked them to remember that the people who paid the piper would want to call the tune and Mr. Bloor, even if he went to Parliament, would, not be able to call his soul his own (laughter). He must do as he was bid and if he did not the support which was given to him would of course be withdrawn (applause). They might take it for granted Mr. Bloor would go to Parliament pledged to support the Gladstonian programme, and the Gladstonian programme only ("No" and "Yes"). What was the Gladstonian programme? It was Home Rule and nothing else (hear, hear). They had got it on the authority of Mr. Gladstone himself that until the Home Rule question was settled he could give no attention to anything else. He knew that the Gladstonians put forward the Newcastle programme. But was it worth while seriously discussing that programme? It had already receded into the dim and distant future. He remembered a story of a man who was in a country district and lost his way, and he saw a boy by the roadside, and said to him, "My boy, where does this road go to?" The boy, scratched his head, and said "Please sir, it 'down't' go nowheres—it bides" (loud laughter). And that was the position of the Newcastle programme. It bides—(cheers)—and he was not certain that it was not going backwards. They (the Unionists) were told they had no programme. The same had been said six years ago when the Government went into office, yet he would like to point out that they had given to us free education and the extension of local government. They had given to the labourers of the country for the first time the opportunity of making their lives more attractive, the hope of becoming owners of the soil which they cultivate, so that no longer had they the temptation to rush into the towns and to compete with the artisans in their labour. They had given an extension of the Workshops and Factories Act; they had given to men freedom in the exercise of their industry, and they had done for the seamen as Mr. Plimsoll told them—(cheers)—more than any Government ever did before. If this was a policy of negation, let them have more of it (cheers). Did they suppose their policy was completed, and because they had done so much that they were going to sit down and rest and be thankful? Not a bit of it. There was as much to be done as had been done—(hear)—and if the working classes of this country gave their support to the Unionist party he did not hesitate to predict that the next six years would be an least as fruitful and good as those which had passed (cheers). Let him remind them that of the Unionist policy which were still incompleted, there was a question which concerned every working man, and to which he himself attached the greatest importance—the question which went by the name of employers' liability. He held that every man who was injured in the course of his employment by no fault of his own ought to be certain of a reasonable and proper compensation, and they would not rest until they had accomplished that great reform. Then there was the question of provision for old age. Was that a policy of negation? He held it to be a scandal that, after a man worked all his life, and had been industrious and as thrifty as his small means would permit of, that when failing strength forbade him to continue to earn his own hvelihood, he should be forced to choose between starvation and what he considered to be the humiliation of the workhouse (hear, hear). But mark this as distinguishing the two parties. Was there ever a question which was less of a party question than old age pensions? And yet when he moved in it they found the Gladstonians setting their backs against it, treating it with scorn and with ridicule, and this without having anything better to propose. He did not ask them to pledge themselves to one proposal, but only to the great principle that it was the duty of the State to provide for the veterans of industry just as it provides for the veterans of the military and naval establishments (cheers). Then if they wanted constitutional changes, Mr. Balfour said the other day that he was perfectly ready to consider the question of one man one vote, if, at the same time, he was allowed to consider the question of the redistribution of political power. The Government had also promised to take steps to amend the law with regard to working men's dwellings, so as, if possible, to secure, on reasonable terms, sanitary and proper dwellings for the working classes. He did not believe there was any reform which could contribute more immediately to the happiness of the great numbers of our people than the reform which would give them healthy and comfortable homes (cheers). There were other questions which were included in what they called labour and social problems. There was no party better fitted than the Unionist party to deal with these subjects, because it was undoubtedly a fact that almost all the legislation which we at present had on the statute book, and which dealt with these subjects, was due to former Conservative Governments. And the Conservative party had a traditional right to deal with such matters. He had given them a long list of reforms, which might well occupy another Parliament lasting as long as the one which had just expired. They and the other constituencies had to decide whether all this was once more to be laid upon the shelf in order for—what? In order to gratify the ambition of one distinguished man—(No)—and in order to fill, if possible, the ravening maw of Irish discontent. His own opinion, not expressed now for the first time, was that the Irish had had nearly enough of their attention, and that it was time for Englishmen and for Scotchmen to assert themselves (loud cheers). At the present time the reforms which had been carried out in Ireland within the last few years had put the Irish tenant in a better position than the tenants either in England or in Scotland. He would not grudge them further reforms if they could reasonably allege any existing grievances, but the attention of Parliament ought in a large measure to be directed where the mass of the population were, in the greater island of Great Britain (applause). This was not the Gladstonian doctrine. If Mr. Gladstone came back to power (cries of "He won't")—well, let us wait and see; but if he did, all these reforms must be postponed for an indefinite time, and what for? In order that Mr. Gladstone might once more endeavour to secure a final settlement of the Irish question. He did not deny for a moment that that was a very good object, but remember, three times already in the course of his history Mr. Gladstone had promised to accomplish the same thing, and three times he had failed; and now, when he proposed to them to sacrifice everything for which they cared, in order that he might once more take up this question, they would be right to regard his proposals with a very critical eye. Mr. Chamberlain went on to point out that, looking to the history of Ireland, and to the experience of the period between 1782 to 1800 there was little reason to think that the grant of a separate Parliament would effect what Mr. Gladstone's previous medicines had failed to accomplish. It was very well to talk of brotherly love, but he would read them what the two Irish factions had said of each other. Here was the portrait of the McCarthyites painted with a big black brush by the Parnellite section; they are "Liars," "Rogues," "Traitors," "Thieves," "Renegades," "Gutter Sparrows," "Blackguards," and "Miserable Scoundrels," (laughter.) Well those were the McCarthyites. Here were the Parnellities as they appeared to their former colleagues: they were, "Traitors," "Pledge-breakers," "Perjurers," "Liars," and a "Filthy gang of Irish blackguards." Those are the men who are going to form a Dublin Parliament (laughter.) Men of Birmingham, how would they like to be governed so? ("No fear!") Would they submit? ("No!") Then were they going to compete to coerce their fellow-subjects in Ireland in order that they might submit? ("No!") He had no doubt of the decision of Birmingham, and that on Wednesday next they would show that here,

at any rate, there was no vacillation, and no shawdow of turning (loud cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR ON HOME RULE.

Mr. Balfour travelled from Manchester to Leek, in North Staffordshire, on Saturday, (2nd inst.) to address a meeting held in support of Mr. Charles Bill, the Unionist candidate for the Leek Division. The meeting was held in a large marquee and attended by about 5,000 people. Speaking on the hypothesis that Mr. Gladstone might get a majority, and then taking up the hypothesis, even more extravagant, that a Home Rule Bill might be passed, Mr. Balfour said :—You have been told—you are told every day, on every platform, by every kind of politician, from Mr. Gladstone at the top to the last new recruit of the Separatist policy at the bottom—you are told every day that this is a final settlement of the Irish question. I tell you that the first five years after you have passed the Home Rule Bill will be sufficient to convince every man, however obstinate his convictions, that the Irish question has been begun, and not finished, by granting Home Rule to Ireland. (Cheers.) The Irish contingent in the House of Commons—for there is to be an Irish contingent—we are still to be blessed with all the great eloquence which has so much expedited English and Scotch business in the past—the Irish contingent will necessarily be occupied in trying to make the Home Rule Bill that which at present it does not profess to be—a complete scheme of what is falsely called "justice to Ireland." They will be always saying to the British Government, "You admit we ought to administer Irish affairs. Is not the management of our commercial business an Irish affair? Is not the promotion of sectarian education, as we understand sectarian education, an Irish affair? Are we going to be precluded from dealing with these exactly as we like because you choose to limit what you admit is justice by certain clauses which, in deference to English opinion, you have introduced into your Bill?" They will ask, and, as far as I can see, with absolutely unanswerable logic, that the Bill should be made in fact what it now professes to be—a Bill giving to Ireland everything which we now give to Canada and Australia, a Bill which leaves Ireland as independent of England, and in a position to separate itself, if it desires, from England, as much as is the case with the great self-governing colonies of the Empire. Will there not be a great deal of justice in the Irish demand? And what will the British representatives be doing? Do you think that they will tolerate British soldiers being sent to Ulster to put down the loyalists there? No. (Cheers.) While the Irish are agitating to extend the Home Rule Bill and make it a logical Bill, the English members will be agitating no less vigorously to remove from it the gross injustice with which it is now fraught for every section of the loyal portion of Ireland. Gentlemen, believe me, the result of all this legislation, if ever, which Heaven forbid, it comes to the birth, will be to make the Irish question more menacing and more formidable than ever it has been before, and believe me there never was a more palpably absurd fiction, never a day-dream with less solid basis of facts, than the dream which has led so many astray—so many of our constituencies and so many of our politicians—that, by including this country to accept the policy of Home Rule, they will for ever settle the Irish difficulty. (Cheers.)

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & CO.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN LONDON.

At the Guildhall Police Court on Tuesday, July 5) Charles Anthony Beyts, 58, of No. 53, Sunderland-road, Forest-hill, and George Grant Craig, 34, of Summerlayton-road, Brixton, were charged on remand before Sir Andrew Lusk with having forged and uttered bills of lading, thereby obtaining £1,000 and upwards from the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Old Broad-street, with intent to cheat and defraud. Mr. F. C. Gill appeared to prosecute; Mr. J. P. Grain defended Craig, and Mr. Stephenson represented Beyts. It will be remembered that the prisoners were charged with having conspired with a person not in custody to obtain large sums of money on bogus bills of lading. Mr. Robert Grayson, 22, Billiter-street, stated that he was managing clerk to Mr. James Huddart, representative of Messrs. Huddart, Parker, and Co. (Limited), Shipowners of Melbourne. They were the owners of the steamship Santon. In March last that vessel was chartered by Mr. Huddart to Messrs. Beyts, Craig, and Co. for a voyage from Bombay to the United Kingdom or the Continent. Under the charter the vessel proceeded to Antwerp as the port of discharge. Messrs. Kennedy, Hunter and Co. represented the firm at that port. The witness produced the original bills of lading referring to the freight, and also the ship's manifest. Mr. Grain objected to the term "original bills of lading," on the ground that the witness could not possibly know whether they were original or not as he had not seen them signed. Mr. Gill said that if objections were raised he must take another course and prove the confession of the accused that there was no such cargo as was referred to in the bills of lading. Mr. Grain observed that there was no foundation for the alleged confessions. In further examination by Mr. Gill, the witness said that the four bills of lading in question purported to be signed by Messrs. Beyts, Craig, and Co. as agents for the ship. As far as he knew there was no such cargo. In answer to Mr. Grain, the witness said that the goods represented on the bills were not on the ship's manifest. He was not prepared to say they were not on board the Santon. There was nothing on the bills to show that the goods had been claimed. Frederick A. Orton said that he was mate of the Santon. He went with that ship from Cardiff to Bombay, and at Bombay she was loaded by Messrs. Beyts, Craig, and Co., and he superintended the loading of the cargo. He then proceeded with the vessel to Antwerp, and arrived there at the end of May. He discharged the cargo to the persons entitled to receive it. He discharged the whole of the cargo there. He left Antwerp with the vessel, and went as far as Montrose. He knew the nature of the cargo. There was one parcel only consigned to the order of Messrs, Beyts, Craig, and Co., and that was discharged as the other cargo was. At this stage Mr. Gill asked for a further remand. Mr. Grain applied for bail. Sir Andrew Lusk declined to allow bail, and the accused were remanded in custody till the following Friday.

APPLICATION IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on July 5th an application came before Mr. Wreford, Official Receiver, for the appointment of a special manager of the business of Messrs. Beyts, Craig & Co., merchants and shipowners, of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and Bombay, whose failure, under remarkable circumstances, was declared last week. It was stated that in consequence of the debtors being under remand on a charge of defrauding Indian Banks by forged bills of lading, they have not undergone their preliminary examination, and very little information can be obtained as to the position of the estate. According to one statement, the liabilities would amount to upwards of £160,000: but in Court the belief was expressed that the figure was somewhere between £90,000 and £100,000. No books, it was stated, had been kept for the last three years, and it was practically impossible to arrive at the amount of the assets. Nevertheless "as something like a scramble for the assets was thought to be going on at Bombay, immediate steps for their protection were necessary: hence the application for a special manager. Mr. Rawlins (of Messrs. Clark, Rawlins & Co.) representing creditors for over £80 000, proposed Mr. Arthur Cooper as special manager; and this was supported by Mr. Hart (of Messrs. E. H. Collins & Co.) on behalf of the Bylfa and Merthyr Docks Company. The appointment was duly made after a brief discussion, and the meeting was fixed for the 15th July. As a variety of exaggerations were disturbing the city, it was early in the week officially signified that the National Bank of India, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China are in no wise affected by the alleged frauds, and that in the cases of the Agra Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation the amounts involved could not exceed about £2,000 each. As to the amount of paper or credits for which Messrs. Beyts, Craig are liable in the market it has been put down as £120,000. But of this, it is said, only £50,000 is represented by nothing. For instance, in regard to the credit of £40,000, which the firm enjoyed from the unfortunate New Oriental Bank, now in liquidation, it is understood that the Bank holds a lien on real ships or real lading. The Chartered Mercantile Bank was obviously the principal sufferer, and on the Stock Exchange and elsewhere as the shrinkage on the shares of this Bank was proceeding at a panic pace, the opinion was almost universal that the managers should re-assure shareholders and depositors at once by publishing an authoritative estimate of the probable losses by recent complications. In response to this, the following memorandum was put into circulation this morning from the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China :—"The directors regret to inform the shareholders that a fraud has been committed on the Bombay branch by the issue of forged shipping documents, by which the bank will probably suffer a loss of about £65,000; otherwise the losses of the bank since the last published accounts have been unimportant. There appears, therefore, no good ground for the great decline which has taken place in the price of the shares."

THE SHIPPING ORGAN ON THE CASE.

"Fairplay," a journal devoted to the shipping interests, in commenting on the case, says :—The sensation of the week in shipping circle has been due to the revelations in connection with the failure of Messrs. Beyts, Craig, and Co., merchants and shipowners, who had been doing a large, and, as it now appears, a peculiar mercantile business, chiefly between Bombay and London. The firm can scarcely be said to have enjoyed good credit for a considerable period, but as it met its obligations as they arose, people were not too inquisitive as to the sources of supply. The most doubting, however, were unprepared for the astounding revelations that were made public through the press, and, we regret to have to say, in the police court. A criminal charge is pending against Mr. Beyts, Sen., and Mr. Craig, which, it is believed, will be prosecuted with rigour. Therefore, as to that part of the business, we desire to observe due reticence; but the facts, apart from criminal aspect that they may bear, are so astounding that it is impossible to avoid calling attention to them. The firm, it appears, had been speculating heavily, amongst other things, in coal cargoes. They brought the coal from anybody and everybody at high prices, payment being made in paper. So far their obligations in respect of these cargoes have been met; the cargoes were stored at Bombay and sold, in most cases, at a considerable loss. They also chartered steamers largely in advance at high rates, and had to let them off at a loss. These losses were covered by the issue of fictitious bills of lading, which were negotiated, we believe, with banks in India; and out of the proceeds the differences were paid to the shipowners. The firm also, as is known, indulged to a great extent in building new steamers, the instalments for which were, very possibly, also provided by the negotiation of fraudulent or fictitious bills of lading; in fact, the later financial operations of the firm would appear to have been largely based on the manufacture of these fictitious documents.

It is impossible here to avoid giving voice to the comments widely made as to the extreme laxity of the banks at Bombay, through which these frauds were perpetrated. The managers of these institutions would appear to have advanced blindfold on the representations made to them that certain goods were being shipped by certain vessels. The usual means of obtaining information were open to these gentlemen, as they are, to all merchants, on the spot. The slightest investigation of the official papers, which were daily laid on the bank tables, would have shown that ship after ship was leaving without one bale or one parcel of the goods on which they had advanced. The banks abstained from taking this simple precaution, and the result, as it would appear from the papers, is that three banks are let in for a large sum; and this random system of reckless advance has been going on for something like eighteen months. It was possible for the firm to have given colour to its transactions in Bombay by taking out Custom House passes for proposed shipments, and these would be notified in the daily export lists supplied to all merchants and bankers in Bombay; but it would not follow that the shipments would be made, for the passes could be cancelled before the ships' manifests were cleared at the Customs. We do not, of course, mean to state that the firm acted in this way, but, if it did, there would be some excuse for the bankers being misled when they were asked for advances on fictitious documents. It is because such strong reflections are at present made on the laxity of the bank managers that the possibility of a firm, working by means of Custom House passes, not followed up by shipments, is here indicated. As regards the policies of insurance, which presumably the most lax of bank managers would require in support of the bills of lading, there is reason to believe that this detail was met by the open-policy system, by which an agent's covering-note would be made to do duty for the ordinary stamped document.

The s. s. Edenbridge, a boat chartered by the firm, is said to be now discharging in a Continental port, and forged bills of lading on grain and seeds are said to have been presented to the owners' agents. Several other steamers under charter to the firm are on the voyage home from the East, and further complications are feared.

With regard to the ships owned by the firm, these, as might be expected, are mortgaged up to the hilt; three of them are with the Maritime Securities Corporation, which institution, we understand, is fully covered with a good margin to spare, even on the assumption of forced sales. In connection with these, we have reason to believe that it is contempleted to form a syndicate of the existing shareholders in the whole fleet to manage and work the vessels. And here a word of caution may not be misplaced. If, things being as they are, these vessels are to be carried on, it must clearly be in the interest of the shareholders and of all concerned that the management should be strong and entirely independent in every way. We are all of us familiar with the process by which a manager, who is only a nominee of the people in trouble, is sometimes placed in charge in similar circumstances. Good never results from that, and the best considered scheme would fail if a suspicion could possibly arise of anything approaching underground working.

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From whatever cause arising.

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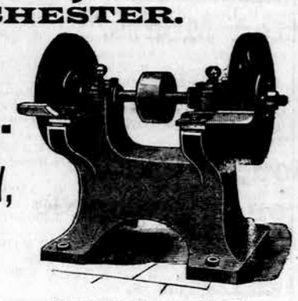
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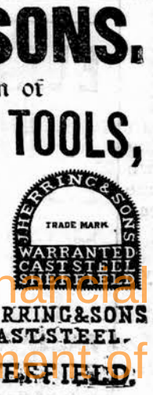
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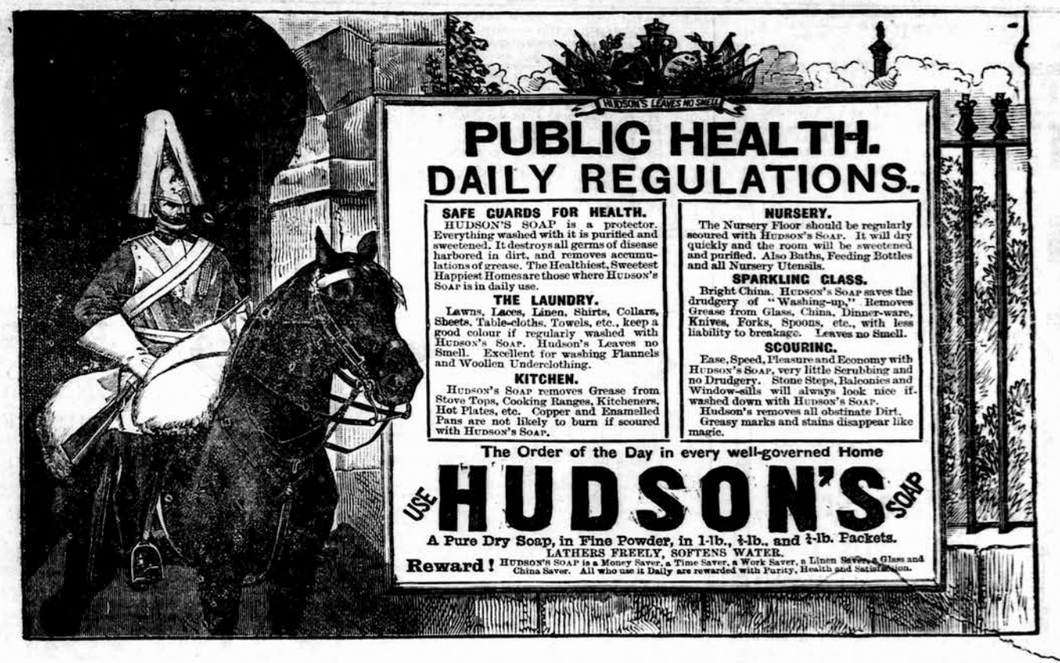
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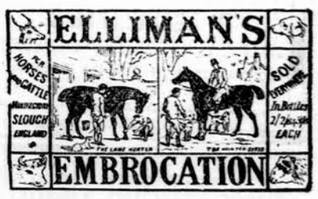
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SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
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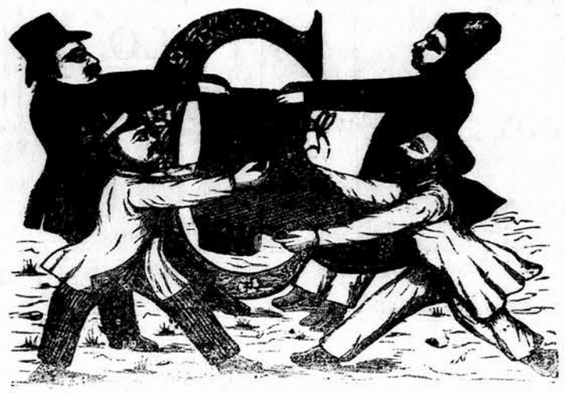
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PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

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